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M'KINLEY'S INITIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Peace and Good Will Prevail With All Nations of the Earth.

CHANGES IN THE CURRENCY LAWS.

It Is Deemed Necessary to Legislate So That the Parity of the Different Forms of Money May Be Successfully Maintained.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President William McKinley today sent to Congress the following message:

THE MESSAGE.

McKinley Counsels Congress on the Great Affairs of the Nation.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the Fifty-fifth Congress assembled in regular session at the seat of Government, with many of whose Senators and Representatives I have been associated in the Legislative service. Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying sincere congratulations and calling for our grateful acknowledgment to a beneficent Providence, which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good-will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken.

A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompletoness of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the Union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor. The public questions which now most engross us are lifted far above either partisanship, prejudice, or former sectional differences. They affect every part of our common country alike and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolability of national obligations, the improvement of the public service, appeal to the individual conscience of every earnest citizen to whatever party he belongs, or in whatever section of the country he may reside.

The extra session of this Congress which closed during July last, enacted important legislation, and while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value, further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

NEW CURRENCY LAWS.

The Gold Reserve and National Bank Reforms Strongly Urged.

Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of Congress, the question next pressing us for consideration is that of the currency. The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operation of the Government since 1866. On the thirtieth day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of $728,868,447.41. On the first of January, 1879, these liabilities had been reduced to $443,889,495.58. Of our interest bearing obligations the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1866, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the Government was $2,332,331,208. On the first day of July, 1893, this sum had been reduced to $585,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of $1,747,294,108.

The interest-bearing debt of the United States on the first day of December, 1897, was $847,365,620. The Government money now outstanding (December 1) consists of $346,681,016 of United States notes, $107,793,280 of Treasury notes issued by authority of the law of 1890, $384,963,304 of silver certificates, and $61,280,761 of standard silver dollars.

With the great resources of the Government, and with the time-honored example of the past before us, we ought not hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the Government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt.

The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war until 1893 makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust either of our financial ability or soundness; while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish Congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

REMEDY PROPOSED.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy, we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good; good because the Government's pledge is out to keep it so, and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment.

The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the Government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money, that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely cannot be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the Government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the Government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculations, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have $900,000,000 of currency which the Government, by solemn enactment, has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the Government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The Government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the Government can, with certainty, get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way, when it most needs it. The Government without any fixed gold revenue, is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which, under the authority now given it, will continue to do.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

The law which requires the Government, after having redeemed its notes, to pay them out again as current funds, demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the Government. At such times the Government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt, at the urgent administration of my predecessor, when $262,315,400 of four and one-half per cent bonds were issued and sold and the proceeds sold to pay the expenses of the Government in excess of revenues and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of those bonds were used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve.

With our revenues equal to our expenses, there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below $100,000,000, how will it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing laws?

The serious question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past; that is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the gold needed, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve?

If no further legislation is had and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then Congress should give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

I earnestly recommend as soon as the receipts of the Government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart, and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the Government, he should receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the Government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of the United States—a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way, they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt.

In my view, it is of the utmost importance that the Government should be relieved from the business of providing for all the gold required for exchanges and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the Government without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of the gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the Government and the size of the gold reserve in the Treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped.

REFORMS NEEDED.

If we are to have an era of prosperity in the country, with sufficient receipts for the expenses of the Government, we may feel no immediate embarrassment from our present currency. But the danger still exists and will be ever present menacing us as long as the existing system continues. And, besides, it is in times of adequate revenues and business tranquility that the Government should prepare for the worst. We cannot avoid, without serious consequences, the wise consideration and prompt solution of this question.

The Secretary of the Treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve, and save us from future embarrassment on that account. To this plan I invite your careful consideration.

MORE NATIONAL BANKS.

I concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in his recommendation that National banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited, for circulation; and that the tax on circulating notes secured by deposits of such bonds be reduced to one-half of one per cent per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of National banks with a minimum capital of $25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs.

I recommend that the issue of National bank notes be restricted to the denomination of ten dollars and upward. If the suggestions I have herein made shall have the approval of Congress, then I would recommend that National banks be required to redeem their notes in gold.

CUBAN WARFARE.

Recognition of Belligerents or Intervention Will Not Take Place.

The most important problem which this government is now called upon to deal, pertaining to its foreign relations concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less in common with those now existing have confronted this government at various times in the past. The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest, growing discontent; an effort toward the larger enjoyment of liberty and self-control; of organized resistance to the mother country; of depression after distress and warfare and of ineffectual settlement to be followed by renewed revolt. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the Continental possessions of Spain in the Western Continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United States.

The prospect from time to time that the weakness of Spain's hold upon the island and the political vicissitudes and embarrassments of the home government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a Continental power called forth, between 1823 and 1860, various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's connection with Spain unless in the direction of independence, or acquisition by the United States, through purchase; nor has there been any change of this declared policy since upon the part of the government.

The revolution which began in 1868 lasted for ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsula governments to suppress it. Then, as now, the government of the United States testified its grave concern and offered its aid to put an end to bloodshed in Cuba. The overtures made by General Grant were refused and the war dragged on, entailing great loss of life and treasure and increased injury to American interests, besides throwing enhanced burdens of neutrality upon this government. In 1878 peace was brought about by the truce of Zanjon, obtained by negotiations between the Spanish commander, Martinez de Campos, and the insurgent leaders.

The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. It is not my purpose at this time to recall its remarkable increase or to characterize its tenacious resistance against the enormous forces massed against it by Spain. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans.

GRAVE APPREHENSION.

The existing conditions cannot but fill this government and the American people with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that measure of self-control which is the inalienable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasures of their country.

The offer made by my predecessor in April, 1896, tendering the friendly offices of this government failed, and mediation on our part was not accepted. In brief, the answer read: "There is no effectual way to pacify Cuba unless it begins with the actual submission of the rebels to the mother country."

Then only could Spain act in the promised direction of her own motion and after her own plans.

The cruel policy of concentration was initiated February 16, 1896. The productive districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated and the agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garrison towns, their lands laid waste and their dwellings destroyed. This policy the late Cabinet of Spain justified as a necessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination.

Against this abuse of the rights of war I have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this government. There was much of public condemnation of the treatment of American citizens by alleged illegal arrests and long imprisonment awaiting trial or pending protracted judicial procedures. I felt it my first duty to make instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest. Before the change of the Spanish Cabinet in October last, twenty-two prisoners, citizens of the United States, had been given their freedom.

For the relief of our citizens suffering because of the conflict, the aid of Congress was sought in a special message, and under the appropriation of April 4, 1897, effective aid has been given to American citizens in Cuba and many of them, at their own request, have been returned to the United States.

The instructions given to our new Minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward ending the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and the Cuban people. These instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraint it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of the state of things.

It was stated that at this juncture our government was constrained to seriously inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain, of her own volition, moved by her own interests and by sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony.

It was urged that as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate the indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result.

No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and, indeed, precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that government. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored. It so chanced that the consideration of this offer, addressed to the same Spanish administration which had declined the tenders of my predecessor, and which for more than two years had poured men and treasure into Cuba in the fruitless effort to suppress the revolt, fell to others.

A SET-BACK.

Between the departure of General Woodford, the new Envoy, and his arrival in Spain, the statesman who had shaped the policy of his country fell by the hand of an assassin, and although the Cabinet of the late Premier still held office and received from our Envoy the proposals he bore, that Cabinet gave place within a few days thereafter to a new administration under the leadership of Sagasta.

The reply to our note was received on the 23d day of October. It is in the direction of better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cuba, and that its desires for peace are just. It declares that the present Spanish government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present Premier, without halting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment leads to peace.

WILL BE HUMANE.

The military operations, it is said, will continue but will be humane and conducted with all regard for private rights, being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba, while guarding Spanish sovereignty. This, it is claimed, will result in investing Cuba with a distinct personality; the island to be governed by an executive and by a local council or chamber, reserving to Spain the control of the foreign relations, the army and navy and the judicial administration.

To accomplish this the present government proposes to modify existing legislation by decree, leaving the Spanish Cortes, with the aid of Cuban Senators and Deputies, to solve the economic problem and properly distribute the existing debt.

In the absence of a declaration of the measures that the government proposes to take in carrying out its proffer of good offices it suggests that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States, for its part, shall enforce its neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which it is asserted the insurgents receive from this country.

The supposition of an indefinite prolongation of the war is denied. It is asserted that the western provinces are already well-nigh reclaimed; that the planting of cane and tobacco therein has been resumed, and that by force of arms and new and ample reforms very early and complete pacification is hoped for.

The immediate amelioration of existing conditions under the new administration of Cuban affairs is predicted and therewithal the disturbance and all occasion for any change of attitude on the part of the United States.

Discussion of the question of international duties and responsibilities of the United States, as Spain understands them, is presented, with an apparent disposition to charge us with failure in this regard. This charge is without any basis of fact. It could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this government has made at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative machinery at the national command to perform its full duty according to the law of nations. That it has successfully prevented the departure of a single military expedition or armed vessel from our shores in violation of our laws, would seem to be a sufficient answer.

But on this aspect of the Spanish note it is not necessary to speak further now. Firm in the conviction of a wholly performed obligation, due response to this charge has been made in diplomatic issues. Throughout all these horrors and dangers to our own peace this government has never in any way abrogated its sovereign prerogative of reserving to itself the determination of its policy and course according to its own high sense of right and in consonance with the dearest interests and convictions of our own people should the prolongation of the strife so demand.

FUTURE ACTION.

Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression.

Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has often been canvassed as a possible, if not inevitable step, both in regard to the previous ten years' struggle, and during the present war. I am not unmindful that the two Houses of Congress in the spring of 1896 expressed the opinion by concurrent resolution that a condition of public war existed requiring or justifying the recognition of a state of belligerency in Cuba, and during the extra session the Senate voted a joint resolution of like import, which, however, was not brought to a vote in the House. In the presence of these significant expressions of the sentiment of the Legislative branch it behooves the Executive to soberly consider the conditions under

No Interference With Spain Over the War-Ridden Isle of Cuba.

URGES ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Bimetallism, Government Purchase of the Kansas Pacific, Indian Reforms, Alaska, the Navy and Other National Subjects Discussed.

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which so important a measure must needs rest for justification.

It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of Statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. Possession, short of the essential qualifications of sovereignty, by the insurgents and the conduct of the war by them according to the recognized code of war are no less important factors toward the determination of the problem of belligerency than are the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state.

The wise utterances of President Grant in his memorable message of December 7, 1875 are signally relevant to the present situation in Cuba, and it may be wholesome now to recall them. At that time a ruinous conflict had for seven years wasted the neighboring island. During all those years an utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and of the just demands of humanity, which called forth the expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, continued unabated. Desolation and ruin pervaded that productive region, enormously affecting the commerce of all commercial nations, but that of the United States more than any other by reason of proximity and larger trade and intercourse.

At that juncture General Grant uttered these words, which now as then sum up the elements of the problem:

GENERAL GRANT'S IDEAS.

"A recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In a former message to Congress I had occasion to consider this question and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war.

* * *

"It is possible that the acts of foreign powers and even acts of Spain herself of this very nature might be pointed to in defense of such recognition. But now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the mazes of doubtful law and of unquestionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule, which has been its guide, of doing only that which is right and honest and of good report. The question of according or withholding rights of belligerency must be judged in every case, in view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity it is always, and justly, regarded as an unfriendly act and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It is necessary and it is required, when the interests and rights of another government or of its people are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as war.

"Belligerence, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies and their occasional conflicts do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty, and power when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of ordinary government toward its own people and to other States, with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection, or occasional skirmishes, and place it on the terrible footing of war, to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it.

"The contest, moreover, is solely on land; the insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of these sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels, both commercial and national, and upon the consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be at present, indefensible as a measure of right.

"Such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from it, difficult and complicated duties and requires the exaction from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties; it would subject the carrying of arms and munitions of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption in vessels of the United States to detention and to possible seizure; it would give rise to countless vexatious questions; would release the parent government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by our treaty of 1795 over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which, in its traffic between the Atlantic and the Gulf States, and between all of them and the States on the Pacific, passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supervision could scarce fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful relations of the two States. There can be little doubt as to what result such supervision would before long draw this nation. It would be unworthy of the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such result, by measure of questionable right or expediency, or by any indirection."

DANGERS OF RECOGNITION.

Turning to the practical aspects of a recognition of belligerency and reviewing its inconveniences and positive dangers, still further pertinent considerations appear. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency unaccompanied by the assumption of international neutrality. Such recognition without more, will not confer upon either party to a domestic conflict a status not theretofore actually possessed or affect the relation of either party to other States. The act of recognition usually takes the form of a solemn proclamation of neutrality which recites the de facto condition of belligerency as its motives.

It announces a domestic law of neutrality in the declaring state. It assumes the international obligations of a neutral power in the presence of a public state of war. It warns all citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the proclaimant that they violate those rigorous obligations at their own peril and cannot expect to be shielded from the consequences.

The right to visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes and contraband of war and good prize under admiralty law must under international law be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency. While according to equal belligerent rights defined by public law to each party in our ports disfavors would be imposed on both which while nominally equal, would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain herself.

Possessing a navy and claiming the ports of Cuba her maritime rights could be asserted not only for the military investment of the island, but up to the margin of our own territorial waters, and a condition of things would exist for which the Cubans within their own domain could not hope to create a parallel while its creation through aid or sympathy from within our domain would be even more impossible than now with the additional obligations of international neutrality we would perforce assume.

RECOGNITION UNWISE.

The enforcement of this enlarged and onerous code of neutrality would only be influential within our own jurisdiction by land and sea, and applicable by our own instrumentalities. It would impart to the United States no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents. It would give the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain according to the international code of war.

For these reasons, I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissable. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty, the executive will take it.

CONCERNING INTERVENTION.

Intervention upon humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested and has not failed to receive my most anxious and earnest consideration. But should such a step be now taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba? A new government has taken office in the mother country. It is pledged in advance to the declaration that all the effort in the world cannot suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that vague promises of reform after subjugation afford no solution of the insular problem; that with a substitution of commanders must come a change of the past system of warfare for one in harmony with a new policy which shall no longer aim to drive the Cubans "to the horrible alternative of taking to the thicket or succumbing in misery;" that reforms must be instituted in accordance with the needs and circumstances of time, and that these reforms, while designed to give full autonomy to create virtual entity and self controlled administration, shall yet conserve and affirm the sovereignty of Spain by a just distribution of powers and burdens upon a basis of mutual interest untainted by methods of selfish expediency.

The first acts of the new government tie in these honorable paths. The policy of cruel rapine and extermination that so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Under the new military commander a broad clemency is proffered. Measures have already been set on foot to relieve the horrows of starvation. The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be used, not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of peaceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries. That past methods are futile to force peace by subjugation is freely admitted, and that ruin without conciliation must inevitably fail to win for Spain the fidelity of a contented dependency.

FORESHADOWED REFORMS.

Decrees in application of the foreshadowed reforms have already been promulgated. The full text of these decrees has not been received, but as furnished in a telegraphic summary from our minister are:

All civil and electoral rights of peninsula Spaniards are, in virtue of existing constitutional assembly, forthwith extended to colonial Spaniards. A scheme of autonomy has been proclaimed by decree, to become effective upon ratification by the Cortes. It creates a Cuban Parliament, which, with the insular executive can consider and vote upon all subjects affecting local order and interests, possessing unlimited powers save as to matters of State, war, and the navy, as to which the Governor General acts by his own authority as the delegate of the central government.

This Parliament receives the oath of the Governor General to preserve faithfully the liberties and privileges of the colony, and to it the colonial secretaries are responsible. It has the right to propose to the central government through the Governor General, modifications of the national charter and to invite new projects of law or executive measures in the interest of the colony.

Besides its local powers, it is competent: first, to regulate electoral registration and procedure, and prescribe the qualifications of electors and the manner of exercising suffrage; second, to organize courts of justice with native judges from members of the local bar; third, to frame the insular budget both as to expenditures and revenues to meet the Cuban share of the national budget, which latter will be voted by the national Cortes with the assistance of the Cuban Senators and Deputies; fourth, to initiate or take part in the negotiations of the national government for commercial treaties which may affect Cuban interests; fifth, to accept or reject commercial treaties which the national government may have concluded without the participation of the Cuban government; sixth, to frame the colonial tariff, acting in accord with the peninsular government in scheduling articles of mutual commerce between the mother country and the colonies.

Before introducing or voting upon a bill, the Cuban government or the Chambers will lay the project before the central government and hear its opinion thereon; all the correspondence in such regard being made public. Finally, all conflicts of jurisdiction arising between the different municipal, provincial and insular assemblies, or between the latter and the insular executive power, and which from their nature may not be referable to the central government for decision, shall be submitted to the courts.

SHOULD BE GIVEN A CHANCE.

That the government of Sagasta has entered upon a course from which recession with honor is impossible, can hardly be questioned; that in the few weeks it has existed it has made earnest of the sincerity of its professions is undeniable. I shall not impugn its sincerity, nor should impatience be suffered to embarrass it in the task it has undertaken.

It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the assented efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed.

She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world. She has modified the horrible order of concentration and has undertaken to care for the helpless and permit those who desire to resume the cultivation of their fields to do so, and assures them of the protection of the Spanish government in their lawful occupations.

She has just released the Competitor prisoners heretofore sentenced to death and who have been the subject of repeated diplomatic correspondence during both this and the preceding administration.

AMERICANS FREE.

Not a single American citizen is now under arrest or in confinement in Cuba, of whom this Government has any knowledge. The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken.

When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of the indisputable right and duty, it will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this Government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the Government will continue its watchful career over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring.

If it shall hereafter be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

It Is Urged That the Islands Be Taken Into the United States.

By a special message delivered the 16th day of June last, I laid before the Senate of the United States a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the Republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the United States, and under its sovereignty. The Senate having removed the injunction of secrecy, although the treaty is still pending before that body, the subject may be properly referred to in this message, because the necessary action of the Congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the eventual union, should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be.

While consistently disavowing from a very early period any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of discussions through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States in the independent life of the islands and their intimate commercial dependency upon this country. At the same time, it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawaiian statehood cease by the passage of the island under the domination or influence of another power than the United States.

Under these circumstances, the logic of events required that annexation, before offered and declined, should in the ripeness of time, coming about as a natural result of strengthening the ties that bind us to those islands, be realized by the free will of the Hawaiian State.

That treaty was unanimously ratified without amendment by the Senate and President of the Republic of Hawaii on the 10th of September last, and only awaits the favorable action of the American Senate to effect the complete absorption of the islands into the domains of the United States.

What the conditions of such a union shall be, the political relation thereof to the United States, the character of the local administration, the quality and degree of the elective franchise of the inhabitants, the extension of the Federal laws to the Territory, or the enactment of special laws to fit the peculiar condition thereof, the regulation of needs of labor therein, and all matters upon which the treaty has wisely relegated to the Congress.

If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of Congress will see to it that, avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most unjust provisions for self rule in local matters, with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our nation will be accorded to the Hawaiians.

No less is due to a people who, after nearly five years of demonstrated capacity to fulfill the obligations of self governing statehood, come of their free will to merge their destinies in our body politic.

JAPAN-HAWAII TROUBLES.

The questions which have risen between Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treatment of Japanese laborers emigrating to the islands under the Hawaiian-Japanese convention of 1888, are in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation. This Government has not been invited to mediate, and on the other hand has sought no intervention in that matter, further than to evince its kindliest disposition toward such a speedy and direct adjustment by the two soverign States in interest as shall comport with equity and honor.

It is gratifying to learn that the apprehensions at first displayed on the part of Japan lest the cessation of Hawaii's national life through annexation might impair privileges to which Japan honorably laid claim, have given place to uprightcousness in the Government and sincerity of its purpose to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

ISLAND REPUBLICS.

U.S. Headquarters to Be Established in Several of the States.

As to the representation of this Government to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, I have concluded that Mr. William L. Merry, confirmed as Minister of the United States to the States of Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, shall proceed to San Jose, Costa Rica, and there temporarily establish the headquarters of the United States to those three States. I took this action for what I regarded was the paramount interests of this country.

It was developed upon an investigation by the Secretary of State that the Governor of Nicaragua, while not unwilling to receive Mr. Merry in his diplomatic capacity, was unable to do so on account of the compact concluded June 20, 1895, whereby that Republic and those of Salvador and Honduras, forming what is known as the Greater Republic of Central America, had surrendered to the Representative Diet there—of their right to receive and send diplomatic agents.

The Diet was not willing to accept him because he was not accredited to that body. I could not accredit him to that body because the appropriation of Congress did not permit. Mr. Baker, the present Minister at Managua, has been directed to present his letters of recall.

Mr. Godfrey Hunter has likewise been accredited to the Governments of Guatemala and Honduras, the same as his predecessor.

Guatemala is not a member of the Greater Republic of Central America, but Honduras is. Should this latter Government decline to receive him, he has been instructed to report this fact to his Government and await its further instructions.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Commission Continuing Surveys Along the Proposed Route.

A subject of large importance to our country and increasing appreciation on the part of the people, is the completion of the great highway of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific known as the Nicaragua canal. Its utility and value to American commerce is universally admitted.

The commission appointed under date of July 24th last to continue the surveys and examinations authorized by the act approved March 2, 1895, in regard to the proper route, feasibility and cost of construction of the Nicaragua canal, with a view of making complete plans of the entire work of construction of such canal, is now employed in the undertaking. In the future I shall take occasion to transmit to Congress the report of this commission, making at the same time such further suggestions as may then seem advisable.

BIMETALLISM.

The Results of the Commission Appointed to Formulate a Plan.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1897, for the promotion of an international agreement respecting bimetallism, I appointed on the 14th day of April, 1897, Hon. Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and Hon. Charles J. Paine of Massachusetts as special envoys to represent the United States. They have been diligent in their efforts to secure the concurrence and co-operation of European countries in the international settlement of the question, but up to this time have not been able to secure an agreement contemplated by their mission.

The gratifying action of our great sister Republic of France in joining this country in the attempt to bring about an agreement between the principal commercial nations of Europe, whereby a fixed and relative value between gold and silver shall be secured, furnishes assurances that we are not alone among the larger nations of the world in realizing the international character of the problem, and in the desire of reaching some wise and practical solution of it.

The British Government has published a resume of the steps taken jointly by the French Ambassador in London and the Special Envoys of the United States, with whom our Ambassador in London actively co-operated in the presentation of this subject to Her Majesty's Government.

This will be laid before Congress. Our Special Envoys have not made their final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this Government and the Governments of other countries are pending and in contemplation. They believe that doubts which have been raised in certain quarters respecting the possibility of maintaining the stability of the parity between the metals and kindred questions may yet be solved by further negotiations.

Meanwhile it gives me satisfaction to state that the Special Envoys have already demonstrated their ability and fitness to deal with the subject, and it is to be earnestly hoped that their labors may result in an international agreement which will bring about recognition of both gold and silver as money, upon such terms and with such safeguards as will secure the use of both metals upon a basis which shall work no injustice to any class of our citizens.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Our Interior Service Is Humiliating the National Pride.

In order to execute as early as possible the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the revenue act approved July 24, 1897, I appointed the Hon. John A. Kasson of Iowa a Special Commissioner Plenipotentiary to undertake the requisite negotiations with foreign countries desiring to avail themselves of these provisions. The negotiations are now proceeding with several Governments, both European and American.

It is believed that by a careful exercise of the powers conferred by that act some grievances of our own and of other countries in our mutual trade relations may be either removed or largely alleviated, and that the volume of our commercial exchanges may be enlarged with advantages to both contracting parties.

Most desirable from every standpoint of national interests and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. We should be the laggard no longer.

The inferiority of our merchant marine is justly humiliating to the national pride. The Government, by every proper constitutional means should aid in making our ships familiar visitors at every commercial port of the world, thus opening up new and valuable markets to the surplus products of the farm and the factory.

PROTECTING SEALS.

International Agreement Necessary to Keep Them From Extinction.

The efforts which had been made during the two previous years by my predecessor to secure better protection to the fur seals in the North Pacific ocean and Behring sea were renewed at an early date by this Administration, and have been pursued with earnestness. Upon my invitation the Governments of Russia and Japan sent delegates to Washington, and an international conference was held during the months of October and November last, wherein it was unanimously agreed that under the existing regulations this species of useful animals was threatened with extinction, and that an international agreement of all the interested powers was necessary for their adequate protection.

The Government of Great Britain did not see proper to be represented at this conference, but subsequently sent to Washington as delegates the Expert Commissioners of Great Britain and Canada, who had, during the past two years, visited the Pribiloff Islands, and who met in conference similar Commissioners on the part of the United States.

The result of this conference was an agreement on important facts connected with the condition of the seal herd, heretofore in dispute, which should place beyond controversy the duty of the Governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation and restoration of the herd. Negotiations to this end are now in progress, the result of which I hope to be able to report to Congress at an early date.

ARBITRATION.

Bloody War Will Give Way to Honorable Settlement of Troubles.

International arbitration cannot be omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have only served to strengthen the general views on this question expressed in my inaugural address.

The best sentiment of the civilized world is moving toward the settlement of differences between the nations without resorting to the horrors of war.

Treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines, without in any way imperilling our interests or our honor, shall have my constant encouragement.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Congress Urged to Make a Good Showing at the Paris Exposition.

The acceptance by this Government of the invitation of the Republic of France to participate in the Universal Exposition of 1900 at Paris was immediately followed by the appointment of a Special Commissioner to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, with special reference to the securing of space of an adequate exhibition on behalf of the United States.

The Special Commissioner delayed his departure for Paris long enough to ascertain the probable demand for space by American exhibitors.

His inquiries developed an almost unprecedented interest in the proposed exposition, and the information thus acquired enabled him to justify an application for a much larger allotment of space for the American section than had been reserved by the exposition authorities. The result was particularly gratifying, in view of the fact that the United States was one of the last countries to accept the invitation of France.

The reception accorded our Special Commissioner was most cordial, and he was given every reasonable assurance that the United States would receive a consideration commensurate with the proportions of our exhibit. The report of the Special Commissioner as to the magnitude and importance of the coming exposition and the great demand for space for American exhibits, supplies new arguments for a liberal and judicious appropriation by Congress to the end that an exhibit fairly representative of the industries and resources of our country may be made in an exposition which will illustrate the world's progress during the nineteenth century.

The exposition is intended to be the most important and comprehensive of the long series of international expositions of which our own at Chicago was a brilliant example, and it is desirable that the United States should make a worthy exhibit of American genius and skill, and their unrivaled achievements in every branch of industry.

NEED MORE WARSHIPS.

The Navy Requires Some Additional Docks for the Big Vessels.

The present immediate effective force of the navy consists of four battleships of the first class, two second and forty-eight other vessels, rating from armed cruisers to torpedo boats. There are under construction five battleships of the first class, sixteen torpedo boats and one submarine boat. No provision has yet been made for the armor of three of the five battleships, as it has been impossible to obtain it at the price fixed by Congress. It is of great importance that Congress provide this armor, as until then the ships are of no fighting value.

The present naval force, especially in view of its increase by ships now under construction, while not as large as that of a few other powers, is a formidable force. Its vessels are the very best of each type, and with the increase, that should be made to it from time to time in the future, and careful attention to keeping it in a high state of efficiency and repair, it is well adapted to the necessities of the country.

The great increase of the navy which has taken place in recent years was justified by the requirements for naval defense, and has received public approbation. The time has now arrived, however, when this increase, to which the country is committed, should for a time take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels.

It is an unfortunate fact that there is only one dock on the Pacific coast capable of docking our largest ships and only one on the Atlantic coast, and that the latter has for the last six or seven months been under repair and therefore incapable of use.

Immediate steps should be taken to provide three or four docks of this capacity on the Atlantic coast, at least one on the Pacific coast, and a floating dock on the gulf. This is the recommendation of a very competent Board appointed to investigate the subject.

There should also be ample provision made for powder and projectiles and other munitions of war, and for an increased number of officers and enlisted men. Some additions are also necessary to our navy yards for the repair and care of our larger number of vessels. As there are now on the stocks five battleships of the largest class, which cannot be completed for a year or two, I concur with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for an appropriation authorizing the construction of one battleship for the Pacific coast, where at present there is only one in commission and one under construction, while on the Atlantic coast there are three in commission and four under construction; and also that several torpedo boats be authorized in connection with our general system of coast defense.

ALASKA'S NEEDS.

Congress Requested to Give Prompt Attention to the Golden Territory.

The Territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of Congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the Territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall, and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the Territory or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

A general system of public surveys has not yet been extended to Alaska, and all entries thus far made in that district are

(Continued on page 6.)

To CHildhood

Christmas is the day for the realization of long cherished hopes. One of the supreme delights of life is to observe the brightening of the little faces, as the children find themselves the possessors of some longed for treasure. In our stock of toys, is everything a child's heart could wish, and all are offered at lowest possible prices. Call early to avoid rush.

Walter Reese

Telephone Main 537.

What's the Difference?

We'll tell you. It's a difference in work not in price. Our work is first-class always, and we charge the same as your unsatisfactory laundry.

THE OAKLAND LAUNDRY,

630 Twenty-Ninth St.

Tel. Main 816.

CONGRESS IS NOW READY FOR BUSINESS.

Vice-President Hobart Formally Opens the Senate.

A TOUCHING PETITION.

The Blind Chaplain Prays for the Peaceful Passage of Mrs. McKinley's Soul.

REED IS IN HIS OLD PLACE.

He Wields the Gavel in the House and Wears a Red Tie.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—At noon today the first regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress was launched upon the unknown seas of legislation. Simultaneously at both ends of the Capitol, Speaker Reed in the House and Vice-President Hobart in the Senate dropped their gavels and called to order the bodies over which they preside.

The sun shone brilliantly from a cloudless sky, making a glorious bright December day with a tinge of frost in the air to invigorate the lungs and a breeze just strong enough to keep the stars and stripes snapping from the flagstaffs.

At the capitol, the crowd swarmed into the corridors at an early hour and choked the marble steps as they ascended to the galleries from which they were to view the show. As is usual on such occasions, the reserved galleries were carefully guarded, admission being only by card, and the public had great difficulty in wedging itself into the limited space set aside for it.

THE SENATE.

Vice President Hobart Lets the Gavel Fall Exactly at Noon.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate Chamber at the opening of the session to-day was a veritable conservatory. The floral display was unusually rich and beautiful.

The Republican members were particularly well remembered with floral presents. One of the most notable of the offerings, both for size and beauty, was that presented to Mr. Foraker of Ohio, a magnificent tree of American beauty roses, set in a stand of evergreens and ferns, "from the Senator's Republican friends of Columbus, Ohio."

Among the Senators who received flowers were Mr. Allison, Iowa, roses; Mr. Cannon, Utah, a bunch of handsome roses; Mr. Smith, New Jersey, American Beauty roses and chrysanthemums, tied with pink ribbons; Mr. Shoup, Idaho, basket of fruits and flowers; Mr. Perkins, California, a birch bark canoe filled with carnations and a basket of roses and chrysanthemums; Thurston, Nebraska, roses and ferns.

Half an hour after the Senate convened, the public and executive and reserved galleries were filled. The handsome costumes of the ladies added much to the brightness of the scene.

Precisely at noon the gavel of Vice-President Hobart fell and the Senate was called to order. The invocation was delivered by W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain. He made a beautiful and touching reference to "Our beloved President," who awaited news from the bedside of his mother, to whom he is devoted, and prayed that she might have a peaceful passage to the terrestrial shore.

Seventy-seven responded to their names on the roll call.

The venerable Mr. Morrill of Vermont, was first recognized by the Vice-President. He offered a resolution which was passed in the usual form, that the secretary inform the House that the Senate was in session and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Allison of Iowa presented a resolution that a committee of two Senators be appointed to join a like committee from the House to inform the President that Congress was in session and prepared to receive any communication which he might desire to make to it. The resolution was passed and the Vice-President named Allison and Gorman as the Senate committee.

By resolution of Mr. Cullom of Illinois, the time of daily meetings of the Senate was fixed at 12 noon. On motion of Hale of Maine, a recess was then taken until 1 o'clock.

At 1:30 the Senate assembled and the committee headed by Mr. Forman, reported. He said a like committee from the House had waited upon the President and informed him that the branches of Congress were in session and were ready to receive from him any message he might desire to present to them. Mr. Allison said that the President would communicate to Congress in writing, and he expressed the hope that the deliberations of Congress might result in great good to the country and reflect honor upon itself.

The President's message was presented by Mr. Pruden, the President's assistant secretary, and at 1:35 o'clock laid before the Senate and read.

Senators gave the closest attention to the reading of the message, a majority of them following it from printed copies. That part of it which dealt with the Cuban question and outlined the policy of the administration with reference to that question was listened to with particular interest.

The reading of the message was concluded at 2:05. The document was ordered printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Walthall of Mississippi was recognized and announced the death of his colleague, Hon. J. Z. George, at Mississippi City on the 14th of August last. By his death, said Senator Walthall, the State of Mississippi lost its most useful and distinguished citizen and this body one of its most prominent and able members. Mr. Walthall presented the usual resolution of condolence to the family of the deceased Senator. The resolution was adopted and, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

THE HOUSE.

Speaker Reed on the Rostrum Wearing a Bright Red Tie.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The House of Representatives presented an animated appearance long before the arrival of the hour of noon. The surrounding corridors were filled with jostling, moving crowds, and before 11 o'clock the encircling galleries which overlooked the floor were black with people.

The hall buzzed with the subdued hum of conversation as the members exchanged greetings and chatted in groups. The leaders who were eagerly pointed out from the gallery were also slow in putting in their appearance. Statesmen, like ordinary mortals, have an eye for dramatic effects.

Chairman Hitt, of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Chairman Waller of the Banking and Currency Committee, whose positions will probably bring them before the public eye during the session, were early on the floor, mingling with their colleagues.

The floral tributes of the members were numerous and in some instances imposing. One, which attracted probably more attention than any other on account of its unique character, graced the desk of General Grosvenor of Ohio. It consisted of a huge tree of yellow chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses under the nodding branches of which stood an innocent toy lamb. It was a tribute from the National Wool Growers' Association. Some one discovered that under the administration of pressure to a portion of the lamb's anatomy it would give forth a sound resembling a bleat, and much amusement and merriment followed this disclosure.

The representation of a huge gavel in red and white carnations stood upon the speaker's table.

At fifteen minutes before noon the floor was cleared of all persons except members and officers. Soon afterward Mr. Bailey of Texas, the leader of the minority, and "Silver Dollar" Bland of Missouri, entered the hall together. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the House, smiling and affable as ever, came in just before the speaker appeared. As the hands of the clock pointed to 12, Speaker Reed, attired in a black cutaway coat and wearing a red tie, pushed through the doors from the lobby and ascended the rostrum.

One crack of the gavel subdued the din on the floor and the conversation in the galleries. The gavel with which the Speaker called the House to order was presented to him by J. C. Groner, Sheriff of Knox County, Tennessee, who sent it in the name of the "Stalwart Republicans of East Tennessee." It was formally presented to the Speaker by H. Clay Evans, the Commissioner of Pensions. The gavel is made of apple tree wood which grew beside the log house in which Farragut was born, at Lowes Ferry on the Tennessee River, six miles below Knoxville.

In the deep silence which followed the calling of the assemblage to order, the prayer of Rev. Charles A. Berry of Weaverhampton, England, who delivered the invocation, was solemn and impressive. The speaker then immediately directed the clerk to call the roll and this consumed half an hour.

In the diplomatic gallery were Mr. Lefevre, Charge d' Affaires, and other attaches of the French Embassy; Senor Corea, Charge of the Great Republic of Central America, and other diplomats. In the executive gallery reserved for the President, were a number of the executive household who were admitted on cards from Secretary Porter. On the floor were a number of ex-members.

The roll call showed the presence of 301 members. There were five vacancies from death or resignation during the recess and the credentials of the members-elect were read by direction of the speaker, who then made administration of oaths to them. They were F. M. Gritt, Democrat, successor to the late Judge Holman in the Fourth Indiana District; H. C. Boutelle, Republican, of Chicago, who succeeded Edward D. Cook, deceased; James Norton, Democrat, of the Seventh South Carolina District, who succeeded John L. McLaurin, now Senator; George P. Lawrence, Republican, of the First Massachusetts District, who succeeded Ashley B. Wright, deceased, and J. N. Griggs, Democrat, of the Third New York District, who succeeded Francis W. Wilson, who resigned to accept the position of Postmaster at Brooklyn.

The credentials of Mr. Griggs had not yet arrived, but the oath was administered to him by unanimous consent.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, Republican, Illinois, the Clerk was directed to notify the Senate that the House was ready for business and on motion of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to join the committee of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. The Speaker selected Messrs. Dingley, Maine;

(Continued on page 5.)

WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN THE UNITED STATES

Secretary Gage Computes the Coming Year's Expenses.

FAR EXCEED LAST YEAR

Thirty-two Million Dollars Additional Necessary to Be Appropriated.

SAN FRANCISCO CUT DOWN.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Taken off the Salary Pay Roll.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Gage today transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the services of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as furnished by the several executive departments. The total amount called for in the estimates is $462,647,885, which is about $32,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for 1898, including deficiencies and miscellaneous, and about $41,000,000 more than estimates for 1897. The recapitulation by titles is as follows, cents omitted:

Estimates for 1898:

Legislative establishments	$ 4,465,532
Executive establishments	20,925,484
Judicial establishments	687,620
Foreign intercourse	1,950,440
Military establishments	24,620,013
Naval establishments	29,929,599
Indian affairs	7,375,617
Pensions	141,257,770
Public works	73,361,131
Postal service	6,048,112
Miscellaneous	95,187,402
Permanent annual appropriations	111,836,220
Grand total	$462,647,885

These amounts include estimates for river and harbor $48,728,160, and fortifications and other works of defense $13,378,571, the details of which already have been published. The following are some of the principal items, not of a permanent character, together with important increases or decreases from present appropriations:

The amount asked for to pay expenses of United States Mints and Assay Offices is $808,300, a decrease from present appropriation of over $114,000. At Carson City, Nevada, a reduction is made from $32,800 to $15,500, and at New Orleans from $81,950 to $15,500, these two Mints to be hereafter conducted as Assay Offices.

The salary list of employes at San Francisco is reduced $20,000. An appropriation of $12,200 is asked for an Assay Office at Deadwood.

For the legislative expenses of the Territory of Arizona an increase from $2,000 to $25,000 is asked for, and $3,000 for a revision of the Territorial records. An increase from $2,000 to $20,000 is asked for the legislative expenses of Oklahoma. The salary and expense accounts of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue are reduced about $100,000, and the salaries and expenses of agents and expenses of gaugers, storekeepers, etc., is increased about $250,000.

The General Land Office asks for $4,800 for expenses of a Surveyor General of Alaska. An increase of $125,000 is asked for the Bureau of Animal Industry; $20,000 to enable the Government to participate in the Norway fisheries exposition in 1898.

The total increase asked on behalf of the military is nearly $1,100,000. The total amount asked for the support of the navy proper is $20,731,118, or about $4,000,000 in excess of the present appropriations and for the increase of the navy the increase is about $5,400,000.

The Secretary of the Interior asks for $50,000 for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, to be reimbursable; $150,000 additional to carry out treaty with the Blackfoot agency in Montana; $245,000 additional to carry out agreement with the Fort Belknap Indians. The total amount asked for on account of Indians is $7,375,617, an increase over present appropriations of over $355,000.

The amount asked for on account of pensions is $141,257,750, a decrease from the present appropriations of $8,000 in expenses.

Under the head of public works, the Treasury Department asks $100,000 for the erection of a court house, penitentiary, etc., at Sitka, Alaska; also the following amounts for continuation or completion of public buildings:

Boise, Idaho, $32,252; Cheyenne, Wyo., $88,852; Chicago, $1,000,000; Denver, (Mint), $200,000; Ellis Island, N. Y., immigration station, $450,000; Portland, Oregon, $50,000; San Francisco, $500,000.

Appropriations are asked for repairs and improvements at Marine Hospitals as follows:

Chicago, $156,150; Cleveland, $27,850; Detroit, $13,000; Evansville, Ind., $10,000; San Francisco, $18,625.

An appropriation of $90,000 is asked for the construction of a fixed order light station at or near Hillsboro Inlet, Florida; $65,000 for the rebuilding of the Sand Island for signal station in Alabama; $62,000 for a light and fog signal station at Point Barques, Mich.; $35,000 for a tender for the Ninth district, Lake Michigan.

For a light on Point Arguello, Cal., $35,000; on Point Buchon, Cal., $33,000; a relief vessel for the Twelfth and Thirteenth Pacific Coast districts, $80,000; also a light on Semiahmoo Bay, Puget Sound, $25,000. The total sum asked for lighthouses, beacons, etc., is $2,208,310. The whole matter of the river and harbor estimates is $48,728,160 as against $19,516,412, the present appropriation.

The total postal service deficiency is estimated at $6,048,112. The Secretary of the Interior asks for $110,000 to aid in the protection of timber on public lands and $75,000 for the care, etc., of forest reserves.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS PROVE A SURPRISE.

Broke Into Houses Like Veterans and Rather Liked Arrest.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Dec. 6.—The boys arrested yesterday for burglarizing the gun store of F. Schilling & Son have been identified. They are Frank and Jesse Harris, first cousins. They belong to prominent and even wealthy families.

The daring of their deed appals the police. They broke open the doors of the building with the skill and determination of veterans in crooked work and secured fire arms enough to stock a store. Their nonchalance when arrested on suspicion is most surprising.

Each has given bail in $1,000 and been released.

There is no question of their guilt according to the officers. Their families are greatly grieved over the affair and cannot explain the act. They say they had every proper want gratified and were never denied money when needed.

AN OLD SUIT IS FINALLY SETTLED.

Concerns a Large Grant of Land in New Mexico.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the Supreme Court of the United States today an opinion was handed down in the case of Guadalupe Thompson, administrator of the estate of Alfred Bent, against the Maxwell Land Grant Company. The case involved the validity of the settlement of the claim of Alfred Bent and sisters to a quarter interest in the extensions of the Maxwell Land in New Mexico, and has been pending in one form or another since 1865. The decision of the Supreme Court of New Mexico was favorable to the company and the decision was affirmed by today's action. The opinion was by Justice Brewer.

SIXTY PEOPLE IN A BURNING HOUSE.

A Laborer Loses His Life Being Overcome by Smoke.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 6.—Fire broke out in the Lake House, a four story structure at Lake and Ferry streets at 6:30 this morning. Sixty people were asleep in the hostlery at the time. Chas. Patterson, a dock lamorer, lost his life, being overcome by smoke.

The following were injured in jumping from the building: August Heshman, jaw broken; David Baker, head cut; Thomas O'Brien, leg sprained and head bruised; Robert Potter, head cut; Frank Nelland, hands and legs sprained. The pecuniary loss is small.

AN IONE GRADUATE FOR STATE PRISON.

A Young Burglar Is Captured After Leaving the School.

Not Yet Eighteen but Said to Be Beyond Hope of Reform.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Dec. 6.—Joseph Lasteur, a boy who escaped from Ione a few days ago and was captured at Los Angeles, was brought here last night and may now be sent to the State prison. Lasteur has escaped from Ione before. The last time taking six boys with him. As he went south the officers say he burglarized a residence at Stockton.

He has been thoroughly bad at Ione and the managers there have adopted resolutions showing this and asking the court here to commit him to State prison. The case will be acted upon when the official copy of the resolutions are presented to the court. Lasteur is not 18. He was committed to Ione a few weeks ago for burglary here. In case he is sent to State prison he gets no credit of time served at the reform school.

More Anti-Hebrew Rioting.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 6.—An anti-Hebrew riot was started here yesterday by a mob of Romanian students. The disturbance was caused by the circulation of a rumor that a Romanian had been murdered by a mob of Hebrews. Many excesses were committed during the disturbance, which was finally quelled by the police, who made a hundred arrests.

More Ships for Germany.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Reichstag today began the debate on the first reading of the government naval bill. The Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, made a statement saying that an efficient navy was absolutely required to maintain Germany's position, and Admiral Von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Navy, explained in detail the necessity for strengthening the navy.

The Barrett Inquest.

The inquest on the body of Robert Barrett, who committed suicide, was held this morning in Berkeley. The first witness was Mrs. Thompson, who stated that Barrett had told her he was weary of life and also that his mother had been insane and committed suicide.

The jury was composed of H. McDonald, Jacob Mohr, N. S. Whitney, C. Demeritt, Morris Donovan, H. Hontkup, W. H. Johnston, and A. B. Quackenbush.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S LIFE SLOWLY EBBING AWAY.

Physicians Say that She May Live One Day Longer.

IS STILL UNCONSCIOUS.

At Noon Today It Was Feared That a Serious Relapse Was to Set in

THE PRESIDENT INFORMED.

He Is Immediately Communicated With Regarding His Mother's Condition.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CANTON, O., Dec. 6.—Mrs. McKinley survived the night, and this morning was resting quietly, but much weaker than at any previous time. During the night the patient had a number of sinking spells, and each was feared to be the last one. The attending physician at 9:40 o'clock said that Mrs. McKinley was resting in the same calm manner that she had been since the affliction began. It was the opinion of the doctor that the aged patient may survive during the day.

Immediately after the examination Abner McKinley hastened to a long distance telephone and told the President of the result of the examination.

At 11:30 o'clock Abner McKinley stated that his mother had just been noticed in a sinking condition. The indications then were that she was about to have a serious relapse. The physician was summoned.

As a result of the examination made by Dr. Phillips it was announced at 12:30 o'clock that Mrs. McKinley was slightly improved. She took some nourishment today, the first for four days.

The statement is made by the doctor that the case has taken such a turn that she may survive the day or even until tomorrow.

There was a decided rally in the condition of Mrs. McKinley shortly after the noon hour. About 1 o'clock she took a second spoonful of beef peptonoids and showed greater strength than she has for many hours. She recognized each of those surrounding her bedside, which she showed by a motion of her hand extended to each. There are now strong hopes that she will survive the day and the night and that when the President arrives tomorrow morning he will find her still in life. There is no hope of a full return to consciousness, but there is a possibility that the President may again be recognized.

At 3 o'clock Mrs. McKinley was resting in calm repose.

COURT NEWS

M. Catusich and A. Anderson have been discharged from insolvency.

All persons interested in the estate of the late E. A. Nordhausen have been cited to show cause on the 10th of next month why some property of the estate of the deceased should not be sold to pay expenses of the estate.

E. H. Morgan has been appointed guardian of George R. Clark, an incompetent.

Charles W. Knox has been appointed executor of the will of the late Rebecca G. Knox.

Judge Ogden has ordered set aside as a homestead property at Cypress and Tenth streets, for Elizabeth Smithies, the widow of Alfred Smithies.

LITTLE HAYTI IS HUNTING TROUBLE.

The Populace Objects to the Payment of Germany's Claim.

The Island Government Is Now Between Two Fierce Fires.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Washington says:

"The republic of Hayti is ready to pay Germany the indemnity demanded for the alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment of Herr Emil Lueders, a German subject, who was subsequently released and enabled to to return to this country by the intercession of the United States Minister at Port au Prince, Wm. F. Powell, who secured Lueder's release from prison, in order to avoid trouble of a more serious nature which appears to be brewing on account of the alleged arbitrary behavior to the German Minister of Hayti, Count Schwering.

FIERY LITTLE HAYTI.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 6.—Advices received here today from Port au Prince show that serious trouble is imminent in Hayti. The streets of the capital are placarded with "Down with the government" and the troops have been ordered into the barracks.

NEW FERRY BOAT.

The Contract Has Been Let to the Union Iron Works.

The contract for a new ferry boat has been let by the Southern Pacific Company to the Union Iron Works. It will be 290 feet in length, and will cost about $225,000. The contract requires that the new boat shall make the trip in twenty minutes, no faster than the present record.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 6.—The steamship Corean, from New York for Glasgow, has put in here, having been in collision with an unknown steamer.

Ryland's Funeral.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 6.—The funeral of the late C. T. Ryland will be held at St. Joseph's Catholic Church here to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Owing to his long career in California and wide acquaintance, it is expected that many persons from a distance will attend. He was a member of the Catholic Church and a large contributor to its charities and the organizations of the church are taking official notice of his death.

Shot in the Arm.

Edward Stivers was accidentally shot at Niles yesterday and as a consequence, will lose his right arm. He was disembarking from a boat, having in his hand at the time his loaded shot gun, one barrel of which was discharged, the load lodging in the arm.

Regents Will Meet.

The Regents of the State University will meet tomorrow to elect a successor to Director E. L. Holden of the Lick Observatory. Professor George Davidson and Professor Schaeberle, acting director, are the leading candidates.

Alvarado Sugar Mills.

The beet sugar factory at Alvarado has closed for the year, after a continuous run of 89 days. The beets consumed during the run amounted to 100,000 tons.

A New Minister.

The Rev. A. Bayley of Haywards, who has accepted a six months' call to the Fourth Congregational Church, preached his first sermon yesterday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Prescriptions

You save one-half by sending your prescriptions to the little drug store with the big business. Ferry Drug Co., 8 Market st., San Francisco. Everything the best.

C. W. Kinsey, Dealer in Fine New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Ranges, Etc.

"Modern" furniture bought or exchanged. Auction sales on premises. Call and see us. 462-464 Thirteenth street.

Conklin's Grocery Specials.

Eastern buckwheat, 6c; new honey in comb or strained, 10c; orange marmalade, 15c; (butter) creamerie squares, 45c; at Conklin's Cash Grocery, 877 Washington, bet. 7th and 8th sts. Tel. main 53.

BORN.

DECKER—In this city, December 4, 1897, to the wife of Bert Decker, a son.

DIED.

COTTON—In this city, at his late residence, No. 768 Fourth street, Saturday, December 4, 1897, at 5 o'clock A. M., Leander Foster, beloved husband of Mrs. Mary W. Cotton, a native of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, aged 59 years, 7 months and 5 days.

Funeral from the Market Street Congregational Church, corner of Market and Eighteenth streets, TUESDAY, December 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEVY—In this city, December 3, 1897, Ray Levy, a native of Cincinnati, O., aged 29 years, 1 month and 11 days.

DECKER—In this city, December 5, 1897, Leon, infant son of Bert and Hattie Decker (nee Hattie Levy).

TURK—In this city, December 4, 1897, Christ Turk, a native of Nurnberg, Bavaria, Germany, aged 68 years, 11 months and 22 days.

SMITH—In this city, December 4, 1897, Henry W. Smith, a native of New York, aged 32 years and 8 months.

SAMUELS—In Alameda, December 4, 1897, Elizabeth Samuels, a native of England, aged 60 years, 7 months and 15 days.

UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING
BESSIE J. WOOD
Successor to WOOD & LARSEN,
Funeral Director
1137 East 14th St., bet. 2d & 3d Aves.
Tel. Black 1163. East Oakland

WALL PAPER, AND WINDOW SHADES
All the Latest Designs and Colors at Greatly Reduced Prices.
James Cahill & Co.
Painters and Decorators 408 Twelfth St
Telephone Black 43

Stockholders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, California, will be held on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at the banking room, No. 1000 Broadway street, Oakland, Cal.

P. E. BOWLES, President.
L. G. BURPEE, Cashier.

16th St.
New Broadway
Telegraph Ave.
FOR STRENGTH BEAUTH AND DURABILITY THE
"Warner" Special
C. G. FIELD, - Oakland Cyclery

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST—Sunday evening, between Twenty-third and Telegraph and Twentieth and Franklin sts., small gold pin. Return to 1516 Franklin st. and receive reward.

LOST—Wire-hair fox terrier; white body; regular dark tan markings on head; name "Jack"; tab number 30. Suitable reward if returned to 972 Jackson st.

Oakland Tribune

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WILLIAM E. DARGIE, President.

Delivered by Carrier.

AT FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

OUR EASTERN OFFICE.

The Eastern Office of The Tribune is located at 230 Temple Court Building, New York City. Complete files of The Tribune may be found there. Visitors always welcome.

E. KATZ, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

Macdonough—"In Gay New York."
Oakland—"Fra Diavolo."
Columbia—"Othello."
Orpheum—Specialties.
Tivoli Opera House—"Rip Van Winkle."
Alcazar—"The Nominee."
Morosco's—"Old Glory."
Bush Street—"South Before the War."
Baldwin—Italian Grand Opera, "La Boheme."

UNION LABEL

TWELVE-PAGE EDITION.

MONDAY.....DECEMBER 6, 1897.

A Sewing Cotton Company has been sold to a syndicate for thirteen million dollars. Its members expect to reap as the women sew.

Frank Gould has gone and got married. Will he insist on retaining his title of Speaker of the House or does he believe in woman suffrage?

A Japanese child has been born with three heads. If they are all properly equipped with brains it ought to be an easy task to support that one body.

Greece wants to be put on an equal footing with the other powers. Her footing is all right, judging by the way she used it in her recent war with Turkey.

Oakland fashionables are going to have a golf club. Now we will see what kind of stuff their heroes are made of. Knickerbockers and stockings are de rigeur.

The sailor who committed suicide at Berkeley by drinking carbolic acid because he feared a hereditary taint of insanity might crop out in him was unconsciously proving that he had the very affliction he was trying to avoid.

The Japanese Minister says we must not annex Hawaii. That is just the kind of talk to make it a sure thing that we will, for if any other nation tries to bluff us out of it, even those Senators who are dissatisfied with the treaty will line up for it.

President McKinley has not forgotten his soldier's instincts as is shown by the way he answered the bugle call of duty summoning him to Congress. It took the heart of a hero to leave his dying mother's bedside at such a time, especially where such deep filial affection existed as in his case.

The store windows are all aglow with the preparations for Christmas cheer and the shopping has started in so lively that the merchants expect to have one of the best seasons in many years. The business conditions all around seem to be more conducive towards a merry Christmas this year than they were last.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that $1,100,000 of the $1,400,000 appropriated for San Francisco's new postoffice has already been expended. Liberally as well as metaphorically, the contractors must have buried the money, for not a brick nor a stone has yet appeared on the surface of the site selected for the building.

It will take a brave man to be a dude from now on. One of the cult while wearing one of the ultra-fashionable high choker collars, slipped and fell Saturday night and the peaks of his linen neckgear cut his throat, inflicting two ugly wounds. A chappie will therefore indeed be taking his life in his hands when he starts to put his collar on in future.

The residents of Alameda are so mad that they won't even ride on the "Sutter" street cars. They feel that as far as appropriation is concerned, their name is of the same material that the Colonel says would go from their canal into the Oakland harbor. Protests of indignation are to be at once forwarded to Washington, but such documents do not count for much as compared with official reports.

One might be led to the conclusion that any old thing does for Attorney General, judging by the developments in the McKenna matter. When he was selected for that office, the attorneys and bar associations fell all over themselves passing resolutions setting forth what a splendid man he was for the place and how capable he was for fulfilling the duties of a cabinet office. Now, however, that there is promotion within his sreach, these same people are protesting and declare that he is but a second-class lawyer. O tempora! O mores!

The vintage of the old world is reported a failure. As California's crop is the biggest and finest we have had for many a season, one more opportunity presents itself to show the world what we are capable of. Our yield this year is over 22,000,000 gallons and the early fears of the California Wine Makers' Association on the score that there would be more wine on hand than can be profitably disposed of, are now shown to be premature. The French crop is said to be small in size and of poor quality, while in Spain and Portugal practically the same conditions exist.

THE FIGHT AGAINST M'KENNA.

The official announcement at Washington that Governor Griggs of New Jersey has been offered and has accepted the portfolio of Attorney-General removes all doubts as to there being any hitch in the arrangements by which Judge McKenna would succeed Justice Field on the Supreme Bench. It also shows that President McKinley is in no way affected by the protests that are being made regarding the Californian's appointment and that he intends to bestow the honor in the way originally planned.

Envy, spitework and narrow-mindedness are the elements that have inspired the opposition that has been worked up against McKenna. It always has been a characteristic of the Pacific Coast, that when there is an opportunity for one of its citizens to receive preferment, instead of all joining hands and helping him, there invariably appears on the scene a number of malcontents who try to pull down instead of build up. Without a doubt, each of those Oregon Federal Judges who are so loud in antagonism to McKenna treasured somewhere in his breast the hope that it might be his own good fortune to secure the impending honor. Failing in this they now strike out blindly at the man chosen and are willing to pursue a dog-in-the-manger policy simply for the sake of defeating him.

There is little fear that their scheme will be successful. In the first place the charges of incompetency are so palpably ridiculous that little weight can be attached to them. Judge McKenna's record is the best possible answer that can be made in that regard. He has fought his way to the front from the rank and file of the attorneys of California and the various stages of his political career show that he won by merit. First he went to the State Legislature as an Assemblyman, then he was returned to Congress, after this came his appointment as Circuit Judge, followed by his selection as a member of the McKinley Cabinet with the portfolio of Attorney-General. Unless he had been a man far out of the ordinary he could not have accomplished all this in the few years he has taken to do it and the objections that are being raised at the crowning point of his career certainly come very late in the day.

President McKinley knows what he is about. He has served in Congress with McKenna and was associated with him in committee work. Surely he then had plenty of opportunities to see what kind of stuff his colleague was made of, and in this connection, too, should be mentioned the fact that since his elevation to the Cabinet, McKenna has certainly been gauged by the part he took in the deliberations of that body. It is the knowledge of the Judge's thorough fitness for the Supreme Bench that makes McKinley so firm in the determination to put him there and the full strength of the administration will unquestionably be used if the threatened attempt is made to block the nomination in the Senate? But who is going to make it? Senator Perkins is certainly not—on the contrary, he has voiced himself as of the opinion that McKenna is the best man California could present for the place. Senator White, although he has a splendid opportunity to make Democratic capital out of the incident, will not say that he will be found among the opposition. At one time it was declared that Senator Elkins of West Virginia would be the one to lead the attack, but as soon as the statement got into print he hastened to deny it. Who then is there? The chances are more than likely that the whole matter will end in smoke, for Senator Hoar, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has seen many of these protests before, and knows that, as a rule, they only emanate from disappointed place-seekers or envious opponents. He will not be inclined to let them overbalance the indisputable facts of McKenna's career, and as the Judge's record is certainly one that will bear the most critical investigation, neither he nor his friends need have any fear as to the outcome.

Dispatches from Los Angeles state that Senator White's political future depends on a Southern California mine in which he has a big interest. The prospects are said to be good, because, in the language of the advices regarding the venture, "it is turning out gold bricks fast." The gold brick industry should be a very suitable one for Steve, because he has been engaged in it politically for a long time. Incidentally, it is mentioned by the southern press that if the mine does not pan out according to expectations the Senator will remove to New York and establish a law business there. This is in the nature of a verification of a statement to that effect published in this paper some weeks ago, and which the Los Angeles papers denied very strenuously at the time.

If Captain Dreyfus could only have a jury trial now he would have a sure thing acquittal, whether he is guilty or not. The element of doubt has been worked up in good shape and it looks as if the people will not be satisfied anyhow until the matter has been properly investigated. The captain is lucky to have succeeded in enlisting Emile Zola in his behalf, for the novelist's vitrol-laden pen is producing some articles in the Paris Journal that will do much towards swinging public sentiment his way.

A rich Illinois spinster carries her hatred of men so far that in her will she has decreed that no man shall preach her funeral sermon nor act as pall-bearer. A woman is to drive the hearse and women are to lower the coffin into the grave. For forty years she has not spoken to any member of the male sex, all her trading in store having been done with female clerks. She probably regrets even the fact that her father was a man.

Reed-birds will be on the political bill of fare at Washington from now on.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

For the first time in five years the people of this country are to-day reading a message to Congress, fresh from the pen of a Republican President. A comparison of the last message of Mr. Harrison with that of President McKinley conveys the impression that the country has almost been at a standstill in the interval. With the single exception of furthering to some extent the project of annexing Hawaii by Mr. Cleveland's administration, there is nothing in a comparison of the message of 1892 to 1897 to indicate national progress. Far more gratifying is a comparison of the promises of the Republican party in the fall of last year and the evidence that Mr. McKinley submits to-day of the manner in which they are being fulfilled. Although largely prepared while the shadow of death hung over the President's family, the message is complete and dignified, while it cannot be said to be conservative. It is unequivocal and just such a message as the country had been led to expect from William McKinley.

There would seem to be no room for doubt that the annexation treaty will be confirmed by the Senate for the President has practically pledged his administration to carry out the measure. He says that "every consideration of dignity and honor requires" the confirmation of the treaty, and from a statesman of Mr. McKinley's caliber this may be taken as assurance that he knows whereof he speaks. The progress being made toward international bimetallism is gratifying and an answer to those who delight in trying to create the impression that the present administration is pledged to a single gold standard. Very plain is the lament that our merchant marine is not what it should be, but there is also the prospect held out that pending negotiations will certainly improve it.

Cuba receives much attention, but not more than the question deserves. While the President's language in this regard is that of a diplomat, there is enough between the lines to suggest that in the opinion of the administration the time is not far off when patience and forbearance on the part of the United States will cease to be virtue.

President McKinley's first message will go down in history as one of the ablest and most comprehensive documents ever submitted to Congress. It is pleasantly free from verbiage and commonplace matter, and leaves the impression that the reader has enjoyed a personal talk with the first gentleman of the country.

Superintendent O'Brien of the Preston School of Industry indignantly denies that the paddle is salted before it is used on the boys. He declares that the claims in that regard are salted instead, but strange to say, he still declines to ask for an investigation. He probably says to himself as he reads the reports in the papers of the scandals attending his department: "Tone everything, so what's the use of bothering any more."

A Maryland heiress who is making her ancestor's ducats fly, is so proud of the productions of her native land that for a dinner she is goingto give in Rome on New Year's day she intends having oysters and terrapin shipped from Baltimore. She probably expects that when they taste those delicacies over there she will succeed in making Rome howl—for more.

Glance over this morning's press dispatches and then compare the sunshiny, summery Sunday we had with the day in other parts of the country. Blizzards snowstorms, gales—reports that make one shiver even at the thought of them. It almost seems strange that people would want to live anywhere else but here.

Joseph Burkhalt's advertising scheme for his marriageable daughters cannot compare with that of the New Yorker who has requested the authorities not to allow his nieces to land because they are so beautiful he says that he fears temptations are sure to beset them.

A Kansas banker who is serving a term in the penitentiary for misappropriating the bank's funds, would furnish a good subject for a psychological sketch. He only stole $500—$300 he used to get married with; the other $200 he gave to the church.

Two Great Events.

Two great events are chronicled today—the President's message to Congress and Wm. H. Irwin's birthday anniversary. It was a source of some disappointment to discover that McKinley had unintentionally left out mention of the latter event in his message, but it is understood that the chief executive kept the telegraph wires hot today apologizing and extending congratulations.

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

A Very Common Case

"Talking about hypnotism," said Clara, "reminds me of Ethel Reubens. You all know Ethel—she was just as gay and thoughtless as a butterfly, but not a bit fast, you know, though you might fancy so when you hear this story.

"Ethel's cousin, John, was going to bring a young man to call on her, and told her how stiff and unemotional she would find him. 'Even you, Ethel,' he said, 'won't be able to thaw his heart.'

"You know how pretty Ethel is? Well, she flared right up at this challenge. 'I'll make you a bet,' she laughed, 'that I'll make him kiss me.'

"'Done,' said John.

"When Burton Chalmers came he proved to be everything that John had pictured. He left that evening and Many another without giving the slightest sign that Ethel had made any impression upon him. It was very evident that he had never cared much for ladies' society, and was awkward in it.

"Ethel wore her prettiest gowns and sweetest smiles, and gazed at him with all the hypnotic power she could call to her service, but the spells didn't seem to work; and John told her she 'didn't know a little bit about hypnotism,' and the time was nearly up for her to win or lose her bet.

"Just as Burton was going one evening, Ethel insisted upon pinning a flower in his coat. He stood stiffly while she worked away for an interminable time with one rose-tinted cheek turned conveniently near his moustache. That didn't work. Then she looked in his eyes with the sweetest glance imaginable; even that failed to hypnotize. There seemed nothing more to be done, but Ethel made a last rally. She let her white, dimpled hand fall, slowly, down his coat, as if loth to leave it. This proved too much for Burton. He bent and kissed the lovely face so near his own, and then fled in a panic.

"Next morning Ethel received a letter from him, asking her hand in marriage.

"Burton Chalmers was an honorable fellow, and under the circumstances he felt that he had no other recourse, though matrimony had been far from his thoughts before Ethel had tried hypnotic glances upon him.

"Ethel was flustered by that letter, you may be sure. She hadn't expected it; and, as she claimed her bet from Cousin John, she vowed never to commit such a harum-scarum deed again.

"Ethel, too, was honest; so she sat down and wrote Burton Chalmers that he had kissed her under a hypnotic spell. The whole thing was a very foolish bet made by herself. She hoped he wouldn't worry himself about it, and hoped he would forgive her and be friends.

"Burton Chalmer's sensations were of a decidedly complex character when he had read her letter. No man likes to be made a fool of, and he felt that he had appeared somewhat in that light. Moreover, his panic was gone, and little thrills of satisfaction followed the recollection of that kiss. What a lovely, startled look she had turned upon him afterward. Now that there was no danger of his having to marry Ethel, he felt a decided interest in her.

"His next call was prompt and full of forgiveness. He even manifested an interest in hypnotism. After a while he began proposing to Ethel with systematic regularity, and was as systematically refused. Consequently, relations between them were sometimes strained, and Ethel was heard to declare that she wished she had never heard of such a thing as hynotism.

"About a year passed before she accepted him. That very night she wrote him a letter ,telling him how sorry she was, but she had changed her mind.

"This happened several times, the engagements sometimes lasting for a few days.

At last, Chalmers became disgusted with everything—Ethel in particular—and went South without even letting her know of his intention.

"When Ethel heard of it she felt a little stupefied at the idea of having the courage to break off in such a manner. To be sure, she had just 'finally' broken their last engagement, but she felt herself to be a very ill-used and aggrieved girl.

"So she took to flirting violently with her most eligible admirer. Presently she was engaged to him, and nothing remained but to set the day for the wedding. The marriage was to be an immediate one.

"When Burton Chalmers returned from a three months' stay in Florida, this was the condition of affairs that awaited him. He promptly wrote to Ethel, begging for an interview.

"'I haven't a disengaged moment for the next two weeks,' she wrote back, the fire of her anger against him fanned into vigorous life by this reminder of his long absence. 'If you care to call and take your chances of finding me in, you may do so.'

"At this his ire rose, and he determined not to call. To this determination he held for three days. On the fourth he was admitted to Ethel's home, and sent up his card.

"Meantime, his literal acceptance of her note had angered Ethel afresh, and she would assuredly have been 'not at home' if his card had reached her, which it never did. She was on her way out for a ride and Chalmers was crossing the hall at the same time. To avoid meeting was impossible.

"She started back and he started forward. More than that, he caught her in his arms and kissed her repeatedly. 'You know you are going to marry me, Ethel,' he said, 'and you might as well say so at once. I am not going to be put off any longer; we will have an end to all this folly.' And then followed some more tender phrases, when Burton had drawn her within the shelter of the library.

"Ethel sat down, weakly, without a word. She changed from pink to white, and back to pink again. She forgot all about the other man, and made not a single resistance or remonstrance to Chalmers' plans.

"'We'll be married at once,' wound up her lover; 'and now I'll go and announce the engagement before you have time to change your mind again.'

"This he promptly did, and by evening all Burton's family and friends were receiving Ethel into the bosom of nothing to do but be married afterward."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

MACDONOUGH THEATRE

MONDAY, TUESDAY WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 7, 8

KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT THE BIG BURLESQUE HIT

IN GAY NEW YORK

75 People in the Company
The Swiftest Show Ever Seen
Eddie Foy—Lee Harrison
Gilbert Gregory—Yorke & Adams
Harry Watson
Arthur Gibson—E. S. Tarr
Jeanette Bageard—Gertrude Zella
Etta Gilroy—Alice Veazie
Josephine Stanton
Rene Egan—Winnie Sennett
Complete Chorus and Ballet

Prices—$1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SUNDAY SPORTS.

Adams Elected President of the California Associated Cyclers.

Charles Albert Adams easily secured the presidency of the California Associated Cycling Clubs at the annual meeting and election held in the rooms of the Imperial Club of San Francisco last night. He received thirty-one of the fifty-three votes which were cast. The rumor that there would be a bitter contest was proved to be unfounded.

The following officers were elected: C. A. Adams, president; Vincent A. Dodd, first vice president; E. L. Taylor, second vice president; Stanley C. Scovern, secretary; Jules A. Hancock, treasurer.

Charles Kraft was reinstated as an amateur. The applications of Birdsall and Thiesen for re-instatement were refused. No action was taken in regard to Percy Mott and J. E. Wing, who, it is alleged, violated the cycling rules during their recent northern trip. It is likely that they will be professionalized.

Chairman Welch of the Racing Board and Chairman Adams of the Road Racing Board made extended reports. The Santa Rosa Cycling Association will probably be expelled for violation of the rules of the California Association.

The game of baseball between the Reliance and All-America teams at Recreation Park, Eighth and Harrison streets, San Francisco, Saturday, resulted in defeat for the Oaklanders. The game was an exciting one and the Eastern players won by a very narrow margin, the score being 2 to 0. The Oakland club was strengthened by Moskiman of the Alerts in the pitcher's box and Shortstop Smith of the Heesemans. A large crowd of base ball enthusiasts witnessed the game and were well pleased with the day's sport. Yesterday the St. Mary's College team won from the J. J. O'Briens by a score of 20 to 7. The game was played on the college campus.

At Alameda, the Berkeley Gazettes were defeated by the Alameda City employes by a score of 20 to 10.

George Lewis defeated Otto Riehl in a single scull race on the estuary yesterday afternoon.

ALAMEDA NEWS.

A Variety of Items From the City Across the Estuary.

ALAMEDA, Dec. 6.—A stag dinner was given yesterday afternoon by J. B. Lanktree, the school director at his home, 926 Pacific avenue. Among the guests were County Clerk Jordan and City Attorney Taylor.

The following officers have been elected by the Bellevue Tennis Club: President, Leigh Jones; vice-president, Miss Edith Clay; secretary, and treasurer, Roswell S. Wheeler; assistant treasurer, Miss Edith Pariser; directors, W. B. Pake, Percy Murdock and Miss Fossing.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Samuels was held this morning at 9 o'clock from the residence, 2017 Railroad avenue. Mrs. Samuels was the widow of the late Dr. W. R. G. Samuels. The following children survive her: George D., Edward H., Charles D., Harry H., Minnie and Ruey Samuels, and Mrs. Albert Benjamin and Mrs. C. Kavanagh.

INA D. COOLBRITH TO LECTURE.

The Well Known Poet Will Speak Before the Ebell.

Miss Ina D. Coolbrith will lecture tomorrow afternoon at 12:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Ebell society on "Early Californian Literature." It will be a very fine address, and as Miss Coolbrith will relate much of personal literary experience and of her acquaintance with the writers who laid the foundation of the literature of California, her lecture will be of great value as well as of interest. Miss Coolbrith's fine literary work which forms so rich an addition to the literature of the State, has won for her many readers who will be well represented at the Ebell tomorrow.

ALBION TEA CO.—470 13TH.

Bet. Wash. and Brdwy. Tel. 974-white. Clear teas, honest coffees, pure spices.

Lovers of Good Tea

Often find great difficulty in getting the right article. Triumph brand of Ceylon tea is what you want. 50c lb. For sale only by the New York Tea Co., 859 Broadway, bet. Seventh and Eighth sts. Tel. black-3662. Goods delivered anywhere. onds; duck eggs, nominal.

We cordially invite every lady to view the exhibit at our corset stock, whether in need of a corset or not, and to interview Miss Keppler on the advantages of a correctly fitting corset.

TAFT & PENNOYER, 1163-5-7 Broadway.

The Press Clipping Bureau

510 Montgomery street, San Francisco, furnishes all newspaper clippings on all subjects, business and personal.

Cutter's Place

Is cool, restful and a rendezvous for old friends and good liquors. 473 Ninth street.

Bay City Flour—white as snow.

For the best mixed drinks go to the popular Macdonough bar (Fred Cadwallader, prop.), next to the theater.

Fine stern wheel steamer for sale, passenger or freight, just the thing for the Klondyke. Apply to T. K. Stateler, Gen. Agt. Nor. Pac. Ry., 638 Market st., S. F.

PACIFIC COAST JOCKEY CLUB

(INGLESIDE TRACK)

RACING from Monday, Nov. 29th to Saturday, Dec. 11th, inclusive

Five or More Races daily, Rain or Shine FIRST RACE at 2 P. M.

S. P. R. R. TRAINS, 12:45 and 1:15 p. m. Daily.

Leave Third Street Station, Stopping at Valencia Street. Returning immediately after the races.

ELECTRIC CAR LINES

Kearney Street and Mission Street cars every three minutes, direct to track without change. Fifteen more street cars transfer each way.

F. H. GREEN, Secretary. S. N. ANDROUS, President

DIETZ OPERA HOUSE Twelfth and Webster Streets

Dramatic Performance

—IN AID OF FUNDS OF—

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

by

"The Oakland Thespians"

Will take place Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 8 P. M.

Tickets may be obtained from the Mayor of Oakland, City Hall; the Directors, Associated Charities, 10th st.; Sherman, Clay & Co. Broadway; and Fred Curtiss, Business Manager, 658 8th and Grove

Reserved Seat 50c; Balcony 25c.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE

CALIFORNIA Limited—Oakland to Chicago—Trains leave and arrive at Oakland Pier.

Oakland Ticket Office, 1118 Broadway. Telephone main 425.

THE BEST RAILWAY—Oakland to Chicago

Look at the Time of the California Limited

Oakland, 5:00 P. M.	Mond's and Thursd's
Arr. Kas. City 6 P. M.	Thursd's and Sund's
Arr. St. Louis, 7 A. M.	Fridays and Mondays
Arr. Chicago, 9:45 A. M.	Fri ays and Mondays

DINING CARS

Under Harvey's management, Buffet Smoking Cars and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars. This train carries first class passengers only, but no extra charge is made.

THE ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaving daily at 5:00 P. M., carries both Pullman Palace and Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, and all classes of tickets are honored. Meals at Harvey's famous dining rooms. The shortest crossing of the desert, and a country that interests by its varied and beautiful scenery. No line offers so many inducements to the traveling public as the GREAT SANTA FE ROUTE.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

Shortest Line! Quickest Time.

8½ Days to Chicago

4½ Days to New York

THE OVERLAND LIMITED

Double Drawing Room and Tourist Sleepers, Composite, Buffet, Smoking and Library Cars.

THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE

Steamship tickets to all points in Europe. For Tickets and Sleeping Car Reservations apply to

H. V. BLASDEL, 1016 BROADWAY, Oakland, Cal.

Hygienic Crackers . . .

are crackers which are made honestly. It's easy to be dishonest in making crackers — bad lard — poor flour, dirty materials generally. If you want to be sure, why try our products.

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To the fact that J. J. CARROLL runs the

NEW LOUVRE GRILL ROOM AND THE MONTANA SALOON?

The LOUVRE is located at Fourteenth and Broadway. Everything to eat and all sorts of good things to drink.

THE MONTANA is the Cracker Jack Saloon at Ninth and Broadway. A great drop-in place.

U. P. ★ Restaurant

Now open in the new location.

Best Meals in Town For the Least Money.

Martin & Frank, Props., 463 Seventh St.

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DEAFNESS The AURAPHONE New Invention, will restore the Hearing of anyone not Born No DISCOMFORT. CURED

Deaf. INVISIBLE in the Ear. Send for Pamphlet. HEAD NOISES. F. F. FISH, A.M., 853 Post St., San Francisco.

DURRANT GAINS ANOTHER POINT.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Hasten his Death and Finally Reverses Judge Bahrs.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The Durrant case is now in a more complicated condition than ever.

The Supreme Court of this State, this morning, to all practical purposes, refused, though not in so many words, to entertain the motion of Deputy Attorney General Carter, upon the ground that in reality there is no appeal pending before the highest tribunal of this State.

Incidentally, the Chief Justice took occasion to score Superior Judge Bahrs in rather pointed language, while throughout the argument heard at this morning's session, the Justices plainly evidenced their resentment at the action of the lower court Judge who had dared pass criticism upon the Superior tribunal.

Deputy Attorney General Carter opened the proceedings in the famous case to-day by addressing the court upon his motion, made some time ago, to shorten the time necessary in which a preliminary warning must be given in order to secure a motion to dismiss any pending appeal.

The usual time required by the Supreme Court is ten days, but Deputy Attorney General Carter desired to clear the Supreme Court of the case by securing the dismissal of the appeal to-day. This he was unable to do, however, for the reason that the Supreme Court indicated that in granting the certificate of probable cause, a short time ago, the result was practically a reversal of Judge Bahrs' action in sentencing the famous criminal to be executed within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the news of the action of the United States Supreme Court.

As Durrant's attorneys had appealed to the State Supreme Court from Judge Bahrs' order of execution, they, as did the Attorney General, supposed the matter was still pending, even though the certificate of probable cause had issued, there having been no actual decision upon the points involved.

Chief Justice Beatty therefore created somewhat of a sensation this morning when from the bench he announced that, practically, the issuance of the certificate amounted to a reversal of Judge Bahrs' order. This being the case, Durrant's appeals have been determined in his favor.

"This court did not officially and pointedly reverse the Superior Judge's order," said the Chief Justice, "but when six out of the seven Justices concur in granting a certificate of probable cause, it amounts to the same thing, and we are ready to make a formal order of reversal. The lower court Judge has taken occasion to say through the press that the action of the Supreme Court was inconceivable. Possibly we may be able at some future time to make an order that he will comprehend."

As his Honor concluded, the Deputy Attorney General arose and made a formal motion to the effect that the order of Judge Bahrs be reversed. "I make this consequent upon the indication of the court that this action will be taken instanter."

The court assented, and thus the session so far as the Durrant case was concerned practically closed.

MRS. HINCKLEY GETS ALL THE BLYTHE ESTATE

Her Right to the Fortune Has Been Definitely Decided.

BIG VICTORY IN COURT.

Judge Morrow Non-Suits Contestants and Ends the Famous Litigation.

FLORENCE GETS EVERYTHING

The Decree of Distribution Formally Issued Will Now Be Executed.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Florence Blythe-Hinckley has won a most important victory in the Federal Courts and her rights to the vast property she has so long struggled for in the courts have been fully sustained.

To-day United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow delivered an opinion reversing a decree made some months ago, adverse to Mrs. Hinckley, and going one step further impregnably established her in full possession of the Blythe millions, by non-suiting the contestants to her property.

Judge Morrow's action in the latter portion of his decree this morning is based on the grounds that the Federal Courts have no jurisdiction in the litigation, therefore the final decree of distribution made by the State courts awarding the bulk of the Blythe estate to Mrs. Florence Blythe Hinckley, must stand.

FIFTH INFANTRY ORCHESTRA HERE SATURDAY NIGHT

KAHN BROS.

ANOTHER $90.00 DOLL and TROUSSEAU To be given away Saturday night at 10 p.m

In deference to the request

of many of our patrons, we shall offer as a present to be given away next SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11th, AT 10 P. M., another

ELEGANT FRENCH DOLL and EXQUISITE TROUSSEAU

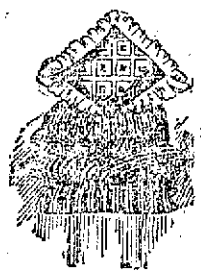
This outfit consists of

1 Silk Dress	1 Tailor Made Dress	1 Party Dress
1 Opera Wrap	1 Walking Coat	1 Tea Gown
1 Bath Robe	1 Opera Hat	1 Dress Hat
1 Felt Hat	2 Gowns	2 pr. Hose
2 pr. Shoes	2 Silk Vests	1 pr. Hose Supporters

And 2 Complete Sets of Dainty Underwear.

The owners of the following numbers from last week will kindly call at once:

December 4th—12,820, 3093, 2837, 9519, 3641, 14,357, 4782, 1683, 2688, 11,392, 688, 6131, 7788, 17,934, 6210, 10,346, 8619, 5288, 14,406, 2281.



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16 inch, worth 25c, for.....15c	22 inch, worth 60c, for.....40c
18 " " 30c, " 22c	24 " " 70c, " 45c
20 " " 50c, " 30c	26 " " 85c, " 52c

What's the use of paying more money for the cotton filled, when Downalettes, much superior quality, are offered at lower prices.

WE BEG TO ASK THAT YOU LOOK AT OUR ADV. IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE OF THIS PAPER IT WILL BE REPLETE WITH TIMELY BARGAINS

Every Day, more and more

Are people being convinced that it pays to trade at

KAHN BROS.

"The Always Busy Store,"

N. E. COR. 12th and WASHINGTON STS.

Agents for Standard Patterns and Publications

GERMANS READY TO MAKE WAR ON HAYTIANS.

Two Cruisers Enter Port au Prince During the Day.

THE CRISIS IS REACHED.

Only Eight Hours Given in Which to Make Amends for Herr Lueder's Imprisonment.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 6.—The troubles between Germany and Hayti as a result of the arrest and imprisonment of Herr Lueders, reached a crisis today.

Two German cruisers entered the port during the day, and an ultimatus from the German Government was delivered to the Haytian Government, giving the latter eight hours in which to meet the demands of Germany for an indemnity to Herr Lueders. The members of the diplomatic corps believe the Government of the Republic has decided to accept the conditions of Germany.

In anticipation of trouble, the citizens of German nationality sought refuge on board two steamers which were at this port, and the French steamer Ville de Marseilles has been requisitioned by the French Minister in order to serve as a place of refuge for French citizens.

The Ville de Marseille has arrived from Porto Rico. The population of this place is in a state of great excitement, but the Haytian Government has strong forces of troops at its disposal, and is resolved to maintain order.

RELEASE NOT ENOUGH.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Baron Von Bulow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said, referring to Hayti:

"We are not satisfied with the mere release of Herr Lueders, and have demanded satisfaction and compensation for his illegal incarceration, which was contrary to Haytian and international laws. We hope the Government of Hayti will accept our legitimate demands, as, in addition to the justice of our claim, we have the will and power to enforce it."

A Crisis in Italy.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

ROME, Dec. 6.—The Cabinet meeting this morning formally tendered its resignation to King Humbert, who reserved his decision. It is expected that the Marquis Di Rudini, the present Minister, will be entrusted with the task of reforming the Ministry.

At the beginning of the Chamber of Deputies today, the Premier, the Marquis Di Rudini, announced the resignation of the Cabinet and the House adjourned.

Mortuary.

Henry W. Smith, a native of New York, aged 32 years, died Saturday at 903 Chester street.

Florence Fourinier, the infant daughter of William Fourinier, died yesterday morning at the residence of her parents, 1366 Twelfth street.

Edward Riley, aged 32 years, died yesterday at the home of his parents in Redwood canyon. Consumption was the cause of death.

CHIEF LEES IS RE-ELECTED AT A LIVELY MEETING

Moses Gunst Indulges in Some Very Bitter Remarks.

TRIED TO DEFEAT HIM.

However, the Other Commissioners Vote Solidly to Retain Lees.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Chief of Police Lees was re-elected to the office he now holds, by the Board of Police Commissioners, this morning.

The meeting was held with closed doors, but echoes from it were heard on the outside, and it was evidently a very lively affair.

Commissioner Moses Gunst, who went to the meeting with the intention of opposing and if possible preventing the re-election of Lees as Chief of Police, opened the proceedings by making a motion that the election be postponed for eight months. This was done in the hope that in the meantime, Chief Lees might be induced to retire, following the example of Chief Crowley.

There was at first no second to the motion, but as soon as it had been seconded, Mr. Gunst made a violent speech charging Chief Lees with being unfit to hold the office of Chief of Police. He said the Chief had misused the power he held and that he should be made to retire and give place to some younger and more competent man.

After his attack the election took place. Mr. Gunst was the only member who voted no on the motion to re-elect Chief Lees for the ensuing two years' term.

MORE BURGLARS.

The home of Mrs. Winchester at 1308 East Sixteenth street was entered by burglars last evening and a gold watch, $5 in money, a lot of silverplate and a number of other articles were stolen.

Mrs. Winchester and a couple of nieces of Christian Schreiber, the furniture dealer, live in the house.

While they were at church last evening the house was entered and they returned to find that it had been ransacked.

Entrance was effected by breaking open a front window. The case was reported to the police this morning and Detectives Holland and Hodgkins were detailed on the case.

Changes Hands.

Mrs. Alice Austin, formerly Mrs. Alice Poulson, has deeded to Messrs. Gibson and Wetmore the west half of the tract on Lynde street, Fruitvale, on which stands the castle of Peterhof, the former home of Count Poulson. The consideration was $10.

Goes to Stockton.

Mrs. Josephine Rocs was committed to the insane asylum at Stockton today. She labors under the delusion that she is the Duchess of Marlborough and that the house in which she resides was furnished for her by Queen Victoria.

Appointment Revoked.

County Assessor Dalton has revoked the appointment of William N. Van De Mark as Deputy County Assessor.

DISBARRED FROM COURT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Judge Morrow rendered his decision to-day in the United States Circuit Court relative to the petition for disbarment against Attorney John S. Boone, accused of unprofessional practice in the Bowers Dredger case.

The decision carefully reviewed the connection of Boone with the dredger case and his relations with his client, Bowers, the inventor, and made some severe comments upon them. Boone was an attorney in the service of Bowers. After his connection with Bowers had ceased, Boone offered to furnish the other side with facts that he said would defeat Bowers' case. This he wrote to an attorney named Bates in Chicago, saying that from his long connection with Bowers, he was in possession of information which would be invaluable to Bates and his client, Von Schmidt, in the coming litigation.

He offered his services in the case and urged that he be engaged on the ground that he would be able to use information gained while upon confidential relations with Bowers. Bowers, upon this information, filed disbarment proceedings, and to-day Judge Morrow decided in favor of the petition disbarring Boone forever from practice in the Federal courts.

LOVERING'S REPRIMAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Alger today made public the reprimand administered to Captain Lovering by sentence of court-martial as follows:

"By order of the President, the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Captain Leonard A. Lovering, Fourth Infantry, are approved. It is, however, disappointing that an offense so grave and as an example so far-reaching as this should have been visited with so light a penalty. There is no question but Private Hammond deserved punishment for his conduct, but he should have received it in a lawful way.

"The military laws governing the army are explicit. They prescribe the duties of officers and enlisted men with the penalties for their violation. Under them both have rights and obligations. When, therefore, an officer with the intelligence and experience with which Captain Lovering is credited, not only violates these laws, but exhibits such a lack of humanity as is shown in this case, should receive a more severe sentence than a mere reprimand.

"Committing such acts degrade the officer more than the soldier he punishes and shows unfitness for the care and command of men. Under excitement, men do things which in sober moments they recall with sorrow and regret, but this case is aggravated by the fact that after weeks of deliberation the officer evinces no regret for his wrongful acts."

CONGRESS IS NOW READY FOR BUSINESS.

(Continued from page 3.)

Grosvenor, Ohio, and Bailey, Texas, for this honor.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, Iowa, a member of the Committee on Rules, the rule at the extra session for three days' adjournments was vacated and daily sessions to begin at noon each day were ordered. There being nothing to do but await the reception of the President's message, the House recessed until 1:20 P. M. When the House reconvened another recess for twenty minutes was ordered.

When the House reassembled at 1:40 the Committee appointed to wait upon the President came down the middle aisle and reported that the Committee had performed its mission.

"The President," said the Chairman, "was pleased to send the two Houses his respectful salutations and to inform them that he would communicate them in writing."

Mr. Pruden, who had followed the Committee into the hall immediately presented the message, which by direction of Speaker Reed, was read at the Clerk's desk.

The message was listened to with great earnestness, especially the portions dealing with the question of revising currency legislation and with our attitude toward Cuba. The President's utterances on both subjects seemed to impress the members deeply but there was no demonstration of any kind until the conclusion, when the Republicans joined in a round of applause. The reading consumed an hour and twenty minutes.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, the message was referred to the committee of the whole and ordered printed.

Mr. Lawrence, Republican, of Massachusetts, then officially announced the death of his predecessor, the late Representative Wright, and Mr. Allen, Democrat, of Mississippi, the death of Senator George. Out of respect to their memories the House at 3:05 P. M. adjourned until tomorrow.

FEES IN THE CASE OF NICHOLAS HENNICKER.

A Question as to How Much the Attorneys Ought to Receive.

When the estate of Nicholas Hennicker came up for consideration in the Superior Court this morning before Judge Ogden, the question of attorney fees was introduced. Messrs. Chapman and Frick said they had no objections to the sum of $300 being allowed as the expenses of the guardian, which included attorney's fees for Messrs. Richardson & Hewitt.

The court said that the admission could not be made save through Hennicker, the party interested, or his attorneys.

Mr. Chapman said that he and Mr. Frick appeared as counsel for Hennicker and that Hennicker had been invited to be present, but that he had stated that he did not desire to attend.

The names of Messrs. Chapman and Frick were therefore entered with the case.

Attorney Button then said that he would like to put in a claim for services rendered in connection with the case.

M. C. Chapman said that he and his associate opposed the paying out of a dollar to Button.

Judge Ogden said the court did not have authority to allow the request.

Mr. Chapman said that he thought Richardson was entitled to fees, but that Button had already received $160. Besides he said that Button had brought a suit to foreclose in the premises and that the interest was not due until May and he asserted that the suit had been brought for the purpose of getting the fee.

Mr. Button declared that he had worked in the case honestly and well and that he worked hard to get the property for the ward and that he thought he was entitled to a fee for his services.

Mr. Chapman contended that the suit had been brought for the purpose of swindling the estate, that there had been no default in interest and that interest was not due until judgment had been obtained.

Judge Ogden again claimed that he had no authority to allow fees simply on the application of an attorney.

Mr. Frick then referred to the fact that Button had been the attorney who had opposed the appointment of a guardian for Hennicker and had then acted on the other side in another feature of the case.

Mr. Button spoke of how he had gotten into the case, and had done his level best and had worked in harmony with other counsel in behalf of the guardian and with his approval.

Mr. Richardson said he presumed Button had withdrawn from the case, and he was somewhat surprised at the application that was made.

Mr. Chapman said that he confessed that he was astonished at the action of Mr. Button.

Mr. Chapman wanted to know from guardian Bromley if Button had foisted himself upon him.

Bromley did not seem to know the meaning of the word "foist" and before he could answer the question attorney Frick asked Bromley whether he had secured Button's services or whether Button was the one who consulted him on the subject.

Mr. Bromley said it was Button who had brought the matter to his attention.

Judge Ogden then asked Mr. Bromley if he thought an allowance of $300 sufficient for all his expenses as guardian of Hennicker.

Mr. Bromley said that he had been asked a fair question by the court, and that he would answer it in a straightforward manner. He considered, he said, that $300 was a fair amount for all that had been done in the premises.

Mr. Button said that he had done his work for the guardian with the guardian's knowledge, and that he thought he was entitled to his fees, but if the court did not see fit to allow him for his services it was all right.

The court ordered paid the $300 consented to by Chapman and Frick, stating that he had no right to allow attorney's fees simply upon the claim of an attorney.

DISASTROUS STORMS THROUGHOUT ITALY.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

ROME, Dec. 6.—Torrential storms have prevailed for three days over large parts of Italy. In the bay of Naples twenty-five merchant vessels have been wrecked but without loss of life.

Severe damage has been done here and in the district around the city. Almost all parts of Italy have suffered in a measure and railway communication has been seriously interrupted.

The harbor of Portici on the bay of Naples has been greatly damaged and it is feared that there may have been some fatalities.

One Effect of the Message.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6.—American securities were well supported on the Bourse today owing to the favorable tone of President McKinley's message.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Baldwin held two inquests this morning. In the case of Joseph Galloup of Lorin the jury returned a verdict of death due to oedema of the lungs.

M'KENNA REPORTS ON RAILROAD CASES.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Attorney-General McKenna, in his annual report to Congress, publishes a report of ex-Governor Hoadley, special consul of the United States in the Pacific Railroad case, in which is set forth a history of the foreclosure suits which resulted in the sale of the Union Pacific to the Reorganization Committee and the postponement of the sale of the Kansas Pacific until Dec. 15th. Nothing of importance not already made public is disclosed. As to the Central Pacific the Attorney-General says:

"The general features of the relations between the government and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, (which includes what was the Western Railroad Company) are the same as those between the government and the Union Pacific, notwithstanding the Central Pacific was originally a California corporation.

"Its indebtedness to the government is as follows, cents omitted:

"Bonds—Central Pacific, $25,685,120; Western Pacific, $1,970,560.

"Interest paid by the United States—Central Pacific, $44,640,240; Western Pacific, $3,313,919.

"Accrued interest four months unpaid—Central Pacific, $396,222; Western Pacific, $33,011.

"Interest repaid—By transportation, Central Pacific, $8,057,699; by cash, Central Pacific, $678,283; by transportation, Western Pacific, $9,367.

"Balance by interest, not repaid—Central Pacific, $35,924,237; Western Pacific, $3,304,652.

"The total indebtedness—Central Pacific, $61,909,371; Western Pacific, $3,275,115.

"Grand total payable by Central Pacific, $67,184,473; sinking fund Central Pacific bonds, $487,000; sinking fund, Central Pacific, $7,005,509; total sinking fund, $7,440,509.

"Crediting the company with all deposits, there will be due on the 1st of January next $46,752,087.

"What steps may be taken to meet this indebtedness in the meantime remains to be seen and the action of the department will depend upon the circumstances existing at that date, no action having thus far been taken in order to avoid any question arising out of the claim of the company that by reason of the credits to which it is entitled, it has not yet been in default."

A Temporary Church.

A temporary structure has been erected at the corner of Fortieth and Grove streets, near the site of the church of the Sacred Heart, which was recently destroyed by fire, and in it yesterday, divine services were held. The congregation of the destroyed church will worship in this building until the church which is to replace the one burned can be erected.

Drank Wood Alcohol.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

EXETER, N. H., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Annie Fitzsimmons and Edwin W. Quimby are dead as the result of drinking wood alcohol last night. Mrs. Quimby is reported dying.

Pedaling to Victory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The majority of the riders in the big bicycle race at Madison Square Garden are still pedaling away on their long journey. Early this morning spectators found Miller, the "Chicago flyer" in the lead. But he was soon caught and passed and while this was going on records were being broken.

The first to lap Miller's rear wheel was Rivierre, the French crack, who between 7 and 8 o'clock made a fine burst of speed and took the lead. Waller kept close after Rivierre and both these men broke the records established by Hale in last year's race.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 2.)

upon special surveys. The act of Congress extending to Alaska the mining laws of the United States contained the reservation that it should not be construed to put in force the general land laws of the country. By an act approved March 3, 1891, authority was given for entry of lands for town site purposes, and also for the purchase of not exceeding 160 acres then or thereafter occupied for purposes of trade and manufacture.

The purpose of Congress as thus far expressed has been that only such rights should apply to the Territory as should be specifically named.

It will be seen how much remains to be done for that vast and remote and yet promising portion of our country. Special authority was given to the President, by the act of Congress approved July 24, 1897, to divide that Territory into two land districts and to designate the boundaries thereof, and to appoint Registrars and Surveyors of said Land Offices, and the President was also authorized to appoint a Surveyor General for the entire district.

Pursuant to this authority, a Surveyor General and Receiver have been appointed, with offices at Sitka. If, in the ensuing year, the conditions justify it, the additional land district authorized by law will be established, with an office at some point in the Yukon valley. No appropriation, however, was made for this purpose, and that is now necessary to be done for the two land districts into which the Territory is to be divided.

I concur with the Secretary of War in his suggestions as to the necessity for a military force in the Territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and property. Already a small force, consisting of twenty-five men with two officers, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Randall of the Eighth Infantry, has been sent to St. Michael to establish a military post.

As it is to the interest of the Government to encourage the development and settlement of the country, and its duty to follow up its citizens there with the benefits of legal machinery, I earnestly urge upon Congress the establishment of a system of government of such flexibility as will enable it to adjust itself to the future areas of greatest population.

The startling, though possibly exaggerated, reports from the Yukon river country of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who are wintering there without the means of leaving the country, are confirmed in such measure as to justify bringing the matter to the attention of Congress. Access to that country this winter can be had only by the passes from Dyea and vicinity, which is a most difficult and perhaps an impossible task. However, should these reports of the suffering of our fellow citizens be further verified, every effort at any cost should be made to carry them relief.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No Cure for Existing Evils but the Resumption of Land Trusts.

For a number of years past it has been apparent that the conditions under which the five civilized tribes were established in the Indian Territory under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self-government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so complete a change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practically impossible.

The total number of the five civilized tribes as shown by the last census is 45,494, and this number has not materially increased, while the white population is estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000 which by permission of the Indian government has settled in the territory.

The present area of the Indian Territory contains 25,694,564 acres, much of which is very fertile land. The United States citizens residing in the Territory, most of whom have gone there by invitation or with the consent of the tribal authorities, have made permanent homes for themselves. Numerous towns have been built, in which from 500 to 5,000 white people now reside.

Valuable residences and business houses have been erected in many of them. Large business enterprises are carried on in which vast sums of money are employed and yet these people who have invested their capital in the development of the productive resources of the country are without the title to the land they occupy and have no voice whatever in the government either of the nations or tribes.

Thousands of their children, who were born in the Territory, are of school age, but the doors of the schools of the nations are shut against them and what education they get is by private contribution. No provision for the protection of the life or property of these white citizens is made by the tribal governments and courts.

The Secretary of the Interior reports that leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of land to the exclusion of the common people and government by an Indian aristocracy has been practically established, to the detriment of the people. It has been found impossible for the United States to keep its citizens out of the Territory and the executive conditions contained in treaties with these nations have for the most part become impossible of execution, had it been possible for the tribal government to secure each individual Indian his full enjoyment in common with other Indians of the common property of the nations.

Friends of the Indians have long believed that the best interests of the Indians of the five civilized tribes would be found in American citizenship, with all the rights and privileges which belong to that condition.

By section 16 of the act of March 3, 1893, the President was authorized to appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muskogee (or Creek) and Seminole nations, commonly known as the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. Briefly, the purposes of the negotiations were the extinguishment of the tribal title to any lands within that Territory now held by any and all such nations or tribes, either by cession of the same or some part thereof to the United States or by allotment or by the division of same in severalty among the Indians of such nations or tribes respectively, as may be entitled to the same, or by such other method as may be agreed upon between the several nations and tribes aforesaid or each of them with the United States with a view to such an adjustment upon the basis of justice and equity as may, with the consent of the said nations of the Indians so far as may be necessary, requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a State or States of the Union which shall embrace the lands within said Indian Territory.

The commission met much opposition from the beginning. The Indians were very slow to act and those in control manifested a decided disinclination to meet with favorite propositions submitted to them. A little more than three years ago this organization, the commission effected an agreement with the Choctaw nation alone. The Chickasaws have refused to agree to its terms and as they have a common interest with the Choctaws in the lands of said nations, the agreement with the latter nation could not have been with the consent of the former. April 23, 1897, the commission effected an agreement with both tribes—the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This agreement, it is understood, has been ratified by the constituted authorities of the respective tribes or nations or parties thereto, and only requires ratification by Congress to make it binding.

On the 27th of September, 1897, an agreement was effected with the Creek nation, but it is understood that the national council refused to ratify the same.

Negotiations are yet to be had with the Cherokees, the most populous of the five tribes, and with the Seminoles, the smallest in point of numbers and territory.

The provision in the Indian appropriation act, approved June 10, 1896, makes it the duty of the commission to investigate and determine the rights of applicants for citizenship in the five civilized tribes.

The commission is at present engaged in this work among the tribes and has made appointments for taking the census of these people up to and including the 30th of the present month.

Should the agreement between the Choctaws and Chickasaws be ratified by Congress and should the other tribes fail to make an agreement with them, then it will be necessary that some legislation shall be had by Congress, which, while just and honorable to the Indians, shall be equitable to the white people who have settled upon these lands by invitation of the tribal nations. Hon Henry L. Dawes, chairman of the commission, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, under date of October 11, 1897, says:

"Individual ownership is in their (the commission's) opinion, absolutely essential to any permanent improvement in present conditions, and the lack of it is the root of nearly all the evils which have so grievously afflicted these people. Allotment by agreement is the only possible method, unless the United States courts are clothed with the authority to apportion the lands among the citizen Indians for whose use it was originally granted."

I concur with the Secretary of the Interior that there can be no cure for the evils engendered by the perversion of these great trusts, excepting by their resumption by the government which created them.

YELLOW FEVER.

A Commission Deemed Necessary to Determine Its Origin.

The recent prevalence of the yellow fever in the number of cities and towns throughout the South has resulted in much disturbance of commerce and demonstrated the necessity of such amendments to our quarantine laws as will make the regulations of the national quarantine authorities paramount.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in that portion of his report relating to the operation of the Marine Hospital service, calls attention to the defects in the present quarantine laws, and recommends amendments thereto which will give the Treasury Department the requisite authority to prevent the invasion of the epidemic diseases from foreign countries and in times of emergency like that of the past summer will add to the efficiency of the sanitary measures for the protection of the people and at the same time prevent unnecessary restrictions of commerce. I concur in his recommendation.

In further effort to prevent the invasion of the United States by yellow fever, the importance of the discovery of the exact cause of the disease, which up to the present time has been undetermined, has been obvious, and to this end a systematic bacteriological investigation should be made. I therefore recommend that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission by the President of four expert bacteriologists, one to be selected from the medical officers of the Marine Hospital service, one to be appointed from civil life, one to be detailed from the medical officers of the army, and one from the medical officers of the navy.

TO BUY A RAILROAD.

The Government May Become the Owner of the Kansas Pacific.

The Union Pacific Railway, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States Court for the district of Nebraska on the first and second of November, this year. The amount due the Government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, $27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, $31,211,711.75, making the total indebtedness $58,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the Government, principal and interest.

The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific line, upon which the Government holds a second mortgage lien, has been postponed at the instance of the Government to December 16, 1897. The debt of this division of the Union Pacific Railroad to the Government on November 31, 1897, was the principal of the subsidy bonds, $6,303,000, and the unpaid and accrued interest, $6,626,690.33, making a total of $12,929,690.33.

The sale of this road was originally advertised for November 4th, for the purpose of securing the most public notice of the event of the postponed until December 16th and a second advertisement of the sale was made. By the decree of the court, the upset price of the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield to the Government the sum of $2,500,000 over all prior liens costs and charges. If no other or better bid is made, this sum is all that the Government will receive on its claim of nearly $13,000,000.

The Government has no information as to whether there will be other bidders or another bid than the maximum amount herein stated. The question presented therefore is whether the Government shall under the authority given it by the act of March 13, 1889, purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire Government claim.

To qualify the Government to bid at the sales will require a deposit of $900,000 as follows: In the Government cause, $500,000; and in each of the first mortgage causes, $200,000, and in the latter the deposit must be in cash.

Payments at the sale are as follows: Upon the acceptance of the bid, a sum which with the amount already deposited shall equal fifteen per cent of the bid; the balance in installments of twenty-five per cent, thirty, forty and fifty days after the confirmation of the sale. The lien on the Kansas Pacific prior to that of the Government on the 30th day of July, 1897, principal and interest, amounted to $7,281,048.11.

The Government, therefore, should it become the highest bidder, will have to pay the amount of the first mortgage lien. I believe that under the act of 1887, it has the authority to do this, and in the absence of any action by Congress, I shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary deposit as required by the courts decree to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the principal of the debt due to the Government; but suggest in order to remove all controversy, that an amendment of the law be immediately passed explicitly giving such powers and appropriating in general terms whatever sum is sufficient therefor.

In so important a matter as the Government becoming the probable owner of railroad property, which it perforce must conduct and operate, I feel constrained to lay before Congress these facts for its consideration and act before the consummation of the sale.

It is clear to my mind that the Government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half the principal of its debt and less than one-fifth of its debt, principal and interest. The Government rather than accept less than its claim should become a bidder, and thereby the owner of the property, and I submit this to Congress for action.

GOVERNMENT LIBRARY.

It Is Completed and Is Now Open to the Public.

The library provision provided for by the act of Congress approved April 17, 1896, has been completed and open to the public. It should be a matter of congratulation that through the foresight and munificence of Congress the nation possesses this noble treasure house of knowledge. It is earnestly to be hoped that, having done so much toward the cause of education, Congress will continue to develop the library in every phase of research to the end that it may not be only one of the most magnificent but among the richest and most beautiful libraries in the world.

CIVIL SERVICE.

It Is Now on a Firmer Basis of Business Methods.

The important branch of our Government known as the Civil Service, the practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion, has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed on a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit.

While the right of our veteran soldiers to re-instatement to deserving cases, has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical; and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal, upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demanded, or removal of officials in any of the departments.

This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency, and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service reform system, preventing stagnation and dead wood and keeping every employe keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure depends not on favor, but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service.

Much, of course, still remains to be accomplished before the system can be made reasonably perfect for our needs. There are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted and others unclassified may properly be included. I shall not hesitate to exempt cases which I think have been improperly included in the classified service, or include those which in my judgment will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it.

CURTAIL EXPENSES.

In Conclusion the President Advises That Economy Be Practiced.

I am forced by the length of this message to omit many important references to affairs of the Government with which Congress will have to deal at the present session. They are fully discussed in the departmental reports, to all of which I invite your earnest attention.

The estimates of the expenses of the Government by the several departments will, I am sure, have your careful scrutiny. While Congress may find it an easy task to reduce the expenses of the Government, it should not encourage their increase. These expenses will, in my judgment, admit of a decrease in many branches of the Government without injury to the public service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the Government and thus avoid a deficit.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, December 6, 1897.

W. C. T. U. Reception.

The Oakland W. C. T. Union will give a reception tomorrow (Tuesday) afternoon, December 7th, from 2 to 5 at the residence of Mrs. S. W. Deming, Piedmont, in honor of Miss Mary Green of Honolulu, delegate from Hawaiian Union to the world's W. C. T. U. convention, held at Toronto.

Every white ribboner and her friends are invited to be present. Take electric car to Blair Park, get off at Piedmont station, walk one block up the hill, first house to the left.

Miller, Tailor,

Successor to J. A. Rixon, merchant tailor, 215 San Pablo ave. Suits from $15; dress suits, $25.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Queen, San Diego	Dec. 6
Arcata, Coos Bay	Dec. 6
Pomona, Humboldt Bay	Dec. 7
Czarina, Coos Bay	Dec. 6
Gaelic, China and Japan	Dec. 7
Umatilla, Vic and Pgt Sd	Dec. 7
Alice Blanchard, Oregon ports	Dec. 7
San Juan, San Jose de G	Dec. 7
Eureka, Newport	Dec. 8
San Blas, Panama	Dec. 8
Columbia, Portland	Dec. 9
Mariposa, Sydney	Dec. 9
Weeott, Humboldt Bay	Dec. 9
Santa Rosa, San Diego	Dec. 10
Chilkat, Bel River	Dec. 11
Del Norte, Grays Harbor	Dec. 11
Coos Bay, Newport	Dec. 12
City of Puebla, Vic and Pgt Sd	Dec. 12

ARRIVAL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Pomona, Humboldt Bay	Dec. 6
Columbia, Portland	Dec. 6
Homer, Coos Bay	Dec. 6
Eureka, Newport	Dec. 6
Peter Jebsen, Nanaimo	Dec. 6
Weeott, Humboldt Bay	Dec. 7
Wellington, Departure Bay	Dec. 7
Empire, Coos Bay	Dec. 7
North Fork, Humboldt	Dec. 7
Santa Rosa, San Diego	Dec. 8
City of Para, Panama	Dec. 8
City of Puebla, Vic and Pgt Sd	Dec. 8
Chilkat, Portland	Dec. 8
Washtenaw, Tacoma	Dec. 8
Progreso, Seattle	Dec. 8
Humboldt, Humboldt Bay	Dec. 9
Del Norte, Grays Harbor	Dec. 9
Coos Bay, Newport	Dec. 10
Chilkat, Portland	Dec. 10
State of California, Portland	Dec. 11

HEART DISEASE.

SOME FACTS REGARDING THE RAPID INCREASE OF HEART TROUBLES.

Do Not Be Alarmed, but Look for the Cause.

Heart troubles, at least among Americans, are certainly increasing and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real, organic heart disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble, is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by branches of the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also the heart is affected by that form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food, there is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood makes it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

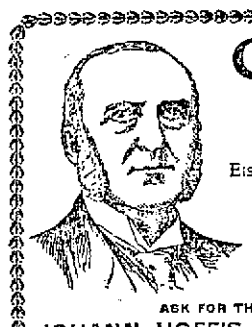
The most sensible treatment for heart troubles is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can best be done by the regular use after meals, of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements, in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular, persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble, except cancer of stomach.

Full sized packages of the tablets sold by druggists at 50 cents.

Little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.



Chauncey M. Depew

WRITES:

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, December 16, 1895.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO.

Gentlemen:—The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has been used in my family for some years.

Chauncey M. Depew

ASK FOR THE GENUINE

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

ALL OTHERS ARE WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MOTHER'S EFFORT.

A Mother Sees Her Daughter in a Pitiful Condition, but Manages to Rescue Her.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

The St. Paul correspondent for the *New Era* recently had an item regarding the case of Mable Stevens, who had just recovered from a serious illness of rheumatism and nervous trouble, and was able to be out for the first time in three months. The letter stated that it was a very bad case and her recovery was considered such a surprise to the neighbors that it created considerable gossip.

Being anxious to learn the absolute facts in the case, a special reporter was sent to have a talk with the girl and her parents. They were not at home, however, being some distance away. A message was sent to Mr. Stevens, asking him to write up a full history of the case, and a few days ago the following letter was received from Mrs. Stevens:

"ST. PAUL, IND., Jan. 20, 1897.

Editors *New Era*, Greensburg, Ind.

"DEAR SIRS: Your kind letter received and I am glad to have the opportunity to tell you about the sickness and recovery of Mabel. We don't want any newspaper notoriety, but in a case like this where a few words of what I have to say may mean recovery for some child, I feel it my duty to tell you of her case.

"Two years ago this winter Mabel began complaining of pains in her limbs, principally in her lower limbs. She was going to school, and had to walk about three quarters of a mile each day, going through all kinds of weather. She was thirteen years old and doing so well in her studies that I disliked to take her from school but we had to do it.

For several months she was confined to the house, and she grew pale and dwindled down to almost nothing. Her legs and arms were drawn up and her appearance was pitiful. Several doctors had attended her, but it seemed that none of them did her any good. They advised us to take her to the springs, but times were so hard we could not afford it, although we finally managed to get her to the Martinsville baths. Here she grew suddenly weaker, and it seemed that she could not stand it, but she became better, and it seemed that she was being benefited, but she suddenly grew worse, and we had to bring her home.

"She lingered along, and last winter became worse again, and was afflicted with a nervous trouble almost like the St. Vitus' dance. For some time we thought she would die, and the physicians gave her up. When she was at her worst a neighbor came in with a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and wanted us to try them as they were advertised to be good for such cases, and her daughter had used them for nervousness with such good results that she thought they might help Mabel.

"We tried them. The first box helped her some, and after she had taken three boxes she was able to sit up in bed. When she had finished a half dozen boxes she was able to be out and about. She has taken about nine boxes altogether now, and she is as well as ever, and going to school every day, having started in again three weeks ago. Her cure was undoubtedly due to these pills."

(Signed) MRS. AMANDA STEVENS."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

TWO CENTS PER HOUR!

A Gas Stove For $2.00

With ten feet of Patent Tubing will heat a room 12 feet square for

Two Cts. per Hour

RADIATORS IN UNIQUE PATTERNS

The Cheapest, Safest Stoves.
The Cleanest, Safest Stoves. ARE GAS STOVES

BROWN & McKINNON OLDEST Merchant Tailors IN OAKLAND.

We carry a full line of desirable staple goods and latest novelties.

. . . FALL GOODS JUST IN . . .

Evarts Block - - - 1108 BROADWAY

BOYER'S BOQUET CIGAR IS SMOKED BY ALL OAKLAND

OLD SCANDINAVIAN DAIRY

PURE SWEET MILK and CREAM Delivered Twice Daily.

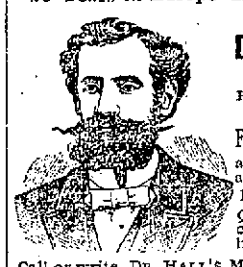
Send Orders to P O Box 632, East Oakland S. NIELSEN, Prop'r

MANUEL PEDROSO

Lorin Jersey Dairy

Pure Milk Procured from Rich Food and Healthy Cows. Delivered Twice a Day. NORTH TEMESCAL.

20 Years in Europe and Australia.



CONSULT, FREE

Dr. T. D. Hall

THE SPECIALIST

He is unsurpassed in the rapid cure of

FEMALE DISEASES

and all weaknesses and disorders of Men

Private Diseases

Quickly cured: Recent cases in a few hours.

Call or write, DR. HALL'S Medical Institute, 855 Broadway, near Seventh Street, Oakland, Cal.

Cures guaranteed. Hours 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 9. Museum of Anatomy open daily. Free to men

Dr. T. D. Hall's Re-Invigorator stops all Losses in 24 hours. Cures Nervous Debility, Wasting Away, Emissions, Impotency, Losses and all weaknesses arising from errors of youth and excesses; $2 per bottle. 3 bottles for $5 Guaranteed to cure.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1867

952 BROADWAY

East Side - Bet. 9th and 10th Sts.

WM. WILSON

Jeweler . . . Watchmaker Optician . . . 30 YEARS IN OAKLAND HERE YET

LOUISVILLE RESTAURANT

—French and Family Dinners—

BANQUETS, PARTIES,

LADIES' DEPARTMENTS

Open Till 12 P. M.

910 BROADWAY John Slavich

JOHN F. COMMINS,

GENERAL LOAN AGENT

463 Ninth Street, - Oakland, Cal.

City and county warrants cashed, promissory notes discounted, Real Estate and Loans.

Residence 570 East 12th Street

The Black Hawk Stomach and Liver Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound used by the Indians for a century. Manufactured by the

Black Hawk Remedy Co.

EAST OAKLAND.

JOHN D. TAYLOR, - Agent for S. F.

153 New Montgomery.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT THE

BUYERS' EXCHANGE

Is. Come in and see for yourself

At 962 BROADWAY

We will cheerfully inform you and convince you that

IT IS the best medium ever devised for MAKING MONEY

MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT

And OYSTER GROTTO

Best Eastern Oysters. Oyster Loaves a Specialty. The Finest Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Private Boxes for Ladies and Escorts. Everything First Class

968 BROADWAY.

JUICEOVICH & KATUSICH, Proprietors

THE PIONEER FRENCH BAKERY

M. & J. LONGE, Proprietors.

N. E. Corner Tenth and Webster Streets, OAKLAND, CAL.

First quality French bread delivered to all parts of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. Loaves made to order for camping parties. French rolls made to order.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

We cordially invite every lady to view the exhibit at our corset stock, whether in need of a corset or not, and to interview Miss Keppler on the advantages of a correctly fitting corset.

TAFT & PENNOYER, 1163-5-7 Broadway.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

MAISON DE L'OPERA.

The service and cuisine of this well known restaurant is first class. Private rooms for ladies or parties. Large banquet hall. Macdonough Bldg. Tel. 881.

James E. Pepper, a celebrated whisky, on sale by E. F. Thayer, 464 Eighth street.

Sixteen fotographs for 25c. Crescent Foto Co., 805 Broadway.

"My Cake is Dough." Did not use Sperry's Flour.

Bay City Flour—nothing better.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Assists Nature IN Overcoming the effects of strong food and sedentary habits of the cold weather.

It Removes BILIOUSNESS NERVOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA

And renews the system.

PASSING OF THE NICKALS ESTATE.

Opposition to Be Made to the Report of the Administrator.

It is Alleged That Property Has Been Wasted in the Family Support.

There will be a fight over the fourth report of the administrator of the estate of the late W. W. Nickals, who died about four years ago. This was indicated in the Superior Court before Judge Ogden this morning, when attorney Seaman announced that it was his intention to oppose the approval in all respects of the report.

Seaman claims that the estate, which was appraised at $40,400, has dwindled almost to nothing, and that now there are only about $700 with which to pay claims of creditors amounting to several thousand dollars. He says that the estate had no income, and that since Nickals died it has been disposed of in the greater part in supporting the family. From time to time property of the estate has been sold at private sale, the amount realized from the same being about $26,000.

The original family allowance was $250 a month. That amount was paid out for some time, but was finally reduced to $160 a month.

Then came the allowance of $30 a month for the mother of the deceased. Finally the mother, on the basis of the probable length of life, as shown by statistics, was allowed $3,000 in bulk. As a consequence of this drain, when there was no revenue, the attorney for the creditors says that money was unduly used in looking after the ease and comfort of the family.

The estate comprised property out on San Pablo avenue, and it was thought would be made to place the family in a good condition and at the same time satisfy the creditors. At the time of Nickals' death the outstanding claims against the estate amounted to about $9,000, of which amount $5,000 was a mortgage, which has been paid off, and which had to be paid off before the property could be sold.

Seaman asserts that the family allowance, in view of the circumstances, was excessive, and that the report should not be approved.

ROONEY MUST SUE.

City Attorney Dow Says That His Claim for $1000 Is Illegal.

City Attorney W. A. Dow filed a report to the Council Committee on Finance this afternoon, to the effect that the claim of Owen F. Rooney for the recovery of $1,000 paid for a saloon license is illegal. Rooney paid the license of $100 for ten quarters, each payment being made under protest. His saloon is at the broad gauge mole, and after the recent water front decision of the Supreme Court, his attorneys, Reed & Nuskaumer, put in a claim for the recovery of the license. The claim was referred to the Finance Committee, and the committee referred it to Mr. Dow.

Mr. Dow holds that Rooney made voluntary payments, and that his only recourse is to bring suit against the city.

B. F. DUNHAM LEFT A VALUABLE ESTATE

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Is Estimated to Be In Vaule.

The will of the late B. F. Dunham, formerly senior member of the firm of Dunham, Carrigan, Hayden Company of San Francisco, who died about a month ago, was admitted to probate by Judge Ogden this morning. The personal and real property of the estate was set forth as being worth about $255,000 of which amount, $250,000 were represented by 2,503 shares in the Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Company of San Francisco, the stock of which is rated at par.

IN THE POLICE COURT.

C. A. Scoville, the real estate dealer and former policeman, who was arrested yesterday for disturbing the peace, was dismissed by Judge Allen in the Police Court this morning.

The case against W. Wallace, the private detective, who was charged with battering Charles Babcock, son of the Court Commissioner, was stricken from the calendar. No complaint was filed.

Dismissals were entered in the cases of J. St. John, for battery, and E. W. Wheeler, for malicious mischief, and judgment was suspended in the case of Martin Pelley, the youthful petit larcenist.

In the search warrant proceedings instituted by R. S. Young for the recovery of some napkins removed from his house by a boarder, the goods were restored to Young, there being no contest.

Money Throwing Away Sale

Look out for our Great Sale next Saturday and Saturday night.

Oakland's Great Department Store

Salinger's

1013-23 Washington, S. W. Corner 11th Street

TOMORROW

Great Sale of Sample Line of

DOLLS!

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

The City Council and the Board of Education will hold meetings this evening. It is understood that Mr. Rowe will introduce a resolution in the Council for the purchase of a piece of the Sather tract for a public park and also for the appropriation of money for a park in West Oakland and for the improvement of Independence Square in East Oakland. His resolutions will be adopted, if no hitch occurs in the programme as outlined at present.

The ordinance authorizing the appointment of ten policemen will be finally passed.

The Woman's Improvement Club will ask for an appropriation to sweep Washington street and Broadway by hand during the day time.

Not for "Heavenston"

Chicago—When the news was received at Evanston from Buffalo that Miss Frances E. Willard had suggested that the name of her home be changed to "Heavenston," there were protestations from all sides. Modesty, if nothing else, prevents the assumption of a celestial title for the pretty university town. Miss Willard's friends do not believe she seriously thought the name should be changed, but that it was intended for a delicate compliment to the town which has a curfew law, and where liquor can only be had at "blind pigs."

It is said that the title was first applied to Evanston by an Englishman. The story is that, having heard of Miss Willard and "Rest Cottage" he planned to visit the town. When he came to take the train at the Wells street station he inquired of the guard:

"Is this the train for Heavenston?"

Whereupon the guard promptly replied:

"No, this is the train for Helgin."

The story was told to Miss Willard, and she has ever since cherished the belief that the name "Heavenston" was appropriate.—From the New York Sun.

Scavengers Arrested.

J. A. Martenstein, secretary of the Crematory Company, swore to complaints this morning against three scavengers who have violated the ordinance which prohibits the gathering or disposal of garbage within the city limits except by those authorized so to do. The ordinance was recently amended by the Council to make it a misdemeanor to gather garbage, but the scavengers have continued collecting the garbage and an agreement has been entered into between Attorney Dodge, for the scavengers, and the Crematory Company whereby the ordinance will be taken to the Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings, and the question of its constitutionality settled.

Death of Miss Condon.

Miss Fanny Condon, a sister of Deputy City Attorney Condon, died at Fabiola Hospital yesterday. She was a native of Oregon, aged 31 years.

Miss Condon had been in Oakland but two weeks, having come from Oregon to visit her brother. She was taken ill and was removed to the hospital, where she died.

The remains will be forwarded to Eugene, Oregon, for interment.

Died Suddenly.

Edwin H. Palmer, formerly a real estate man of San Francisco, died suddenly at his home on Seminary avenue, near Mills street, this morning. Mr. Palmer retired last night feeling ill, and this morning he was attacked by convulsions. A doctor was summoned, but before he arrived, Mr. Palmer had expired.

He was a native of New York, aged 51 years. An autopsy will be held this afternoon.

St. Patrick's Fair.

At St. Patrick's fair this evening District No. 4 will give an enjoyable entertainment. The programme will be carried out by the following: Sawyer sisters, the Isaac children, Sabina Flanigan, Miss May Johnson, Edward Flanigan, Lulu Sullivan and Sarah Mullins.

Denies the Charge.

Mrs. Sorry, who some time ago was deserted by her husband, stated at the time that she believed her husband to be living with a Mrs. Post in Santa Cruz. Miss Jessie Post, the daughter of the latter, denies Mrs. Sorry's statement and says her mother is not living with Sorry.

Justice Court Suits.

Charles Ehm has commenced suit against Thomas I. Henriques to foreclose on a chattel mortgage, amounting to $50 and held as security on a promissory note.

H. Hobson has sued H. Bates for furniture sold by C. W. Kinsey.

Keramic Art.

The ladies of the California Keramic Club will hold their annual exhibition and sale in the Maple Room of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, for two days, beginning December 7th, from 1 P. M. to 10 P. M. and December 8th from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Union Reform League.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan of Berkeley will deliver the fourth lecture of the Union Pilgrim League course, at the First Congregational Church, this evening. Subject: "The True Standard of Value."

Hunting for a Thief.

Sheriff Cunningham of Stockton is in this city in search of a horse and buggy which were stolen in Stockton. He has succeeded in shadowing the thief.

In Honor of the Dead.

Memorial services in honor of the late Rev. Samuel B. Morse, D. D., will be held next Sunday at the First Baptist Church in San Francisco.

A tablespoonful of the famous old Jesse Moore Whiskey taken after each meal will cure dyspepsia. Obtain it at your druggist's.

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION

Of Liquor, Saloon and Furniture, on Wednesday, December 8, 1897, at 10 O'clock A. M., at N. E. Corner of First and Broadway, Oakland,

In the matter of Jules Vignier, an insolvent debtor, I shall sell for cash, without reserve, the contents of the old Lafleche saloon, including about sixty gallons of whiskey, lot of wines and liquors in demijohns and bottles, cigars, bar furniture, large French plate bar mirror, fine French range, lot chairs, tables, one pool table, kitchen ware and contents of eight rooms of furniture.

Terms cash. Sale absolute.

M. MARCUSE, Auctioneer.

My Friend in Black

"It's no use; I can't," I said wearily, throwing down my pen.

It is indeed a thankless task to court an unresponsive muse. It was an unwonted task, too, for me—Tancred Voltaire. During the past few years articles, poems and stories, works of fantasy or homely idyls of the London streets, had flowed glibly enough from my fertile pen; and, what was better still, the reward of merit—or of infernal luck, as some of my friends would term it—in the shape of golden guineas, flowed into my ever receptive pockets.

Just lately, however, I could not even form a germ of thought, or put one into shape. The cause remained a mystery to me, but there was the result; it was as though my mind had been obscured by a dark, impenetrable curtain. In commonplace language, I had completely "written myself out."

And yet I loved and was beloved in return, the best incentive man can have to labor, whether mental or physical. But from this very fact arose the most bitter humiliation of my peculiar position.

It came about in this wise: I had been wont to pride myself upon the quickness of my work. Dorothy, in sport, would often suggest an idea, and by next day I would hand her a complete story or poem on the subject she had given me. I sent them in for publication, too—for I believed in wasting not a drop of ink—and we called them our joint work.

But a short time since she made a suggestion which I found myself utterly powerless to follow up by even so much as a single line.

Next day we met again. We had a few words—a lover's quarrel—about a young man named Wilfred Thornton, of whom I imagined I had cause to be jealous.

Then Dorothy turned the subject, and asked to see my work as usual, when I was forced to make the humiliating confession that I had been unable to proceed with it.

"Is he dead, then? Poor fellow!" she said with a mocking laugh; "has he left the country, or has he only gone for a holiday?"

"Who? Who? What on earth do you mean?" I stammered.

"Why, the poor man whose work you foist upon the press and public under your name!"

All women will have their petty barbed arrows of revenge—even the best of them—and this was Dorothy's. A very foolish piece of business, too, when you come to think of it, for surely among the literary small fry one name is as good as another to conjure with. But even she could not have guessed how deep a wound she was dealing me. We had some more words—of which, I may mention, Dorothy had the last—and parted in anger.

* * * * * *

As the shades of evening drew on apace I sat still there in a painful state of mind—not lost in thought, for I could not think.

A barrel organ struck up in the street without. It played "Three Pots a Shillin'."

I always maintained that a barrel organ—even as other music—in its own place and degree, may stimulate the imagination; and also that the song I have just mentioned is in its way pathetic and poetical. Albert Chevalier has led the van in idealizing the coster, and others have followed in his wake.

Yet, notwithstanding the favorable circumstances, not a single idea would arise.

I brought forth writing materials, and sat down to my desk, but I found myself powerless to produce two consecutive lines.

I had looked down with lofty contempt upon what I called "chronic unsuccessful people." Was I destined, I thought with a shudder, to join their ranks after all?

A dictum of Charles Dickens then came into my mind. He is reported to have said: "It's all very well for a literary man to come out; the difficulty is to keep out."

I heaved a deep sigh, and then it was that I threw down my pen, and uttered the despairing exclamation with which this narrative commences.

I sat still there until it grew quite dark, but I did not light the lamp; of what use, since I could not write?

Then the idea occurred to me of invoking the Prince of Darkness to my assistance. And what is more—strange as it may appear—he promptly responded to the summons.

And yet why strange, after all? Surely the Spirit of Evil is always ready enough to appear at the lightest bidding. Nay, more, we are so used to him, that often, when the Spirit of Good comes before us, we are prone to look upon him with suspicion, taking him for our more familiar friend in disguise.

At any rate, I will make no further apology, but simply put forth the plain statement; I summoned him and he came.

He came in the shape of a pale-faced, business-like looking man, dressed in black, of course. Really, as he courteously explained to me, one of the agents of the great firm of Mephistopheles, limited, for joint stock company promotion is now one of the favorite arts of his Satanic Majesty.

"Can't you write?" he queried laconically—"brain weak?"

"You are very rude," I said, somewhat offended.

"No; I speak the truth, that is all."

"You! the——"

"Agent to the Prince of Lies, you would say—the very best person to hear it from. How can we make lies unless we have the raw material—truth—to work upon? Well, we can help you on one condition."

"Oh, of course; there is always a condition. I suppose you want me to sign over my soul to you in the usual way?"

"Oh, dear, no! You see, since materialists have thrown discredit on the existence of a soul, souls are at a discount, and my principal no longer cares to deal in them. No, no; the condition we make is a far simpler one. It is only that you pledge yourself not to see, speak to, write or in any other communicate with Miss Dorothy Lyndale."

"Simple, you call it?" I ejaculated in dismay; "have you considered the difficulties of——"

"My dear Mr. Voltaire, have you considered the difficulty of infusing new ideas into your brain?"

"Personal again! But for how long am I to pledge myself to do this?"

"As long as we provide you with materials."

It was hard, but it should only be for a short while.

With a single bound, I should spring to the highest pinnacle of fame, and then return to my allegiance, covered with the laurels I had earned. So I agreed.

"Of course, I sign with my blood?" I asked.

"Oh, dear, no. Red ink will do just as well. We don't like causing our friends unnecessary pain in this life," he added grimly.

* * * * * *

My sable visitor has taken his departure. I am once more hard at work. My brain is teeming with ideas.

Words flow as if by magic from my pen. Without an effort I am writing a weird romance whose power and imagination astonish even myself.

The story progresses rapidly, at double my usual rate of speed. But oh! the torture of those terrible days. I shall never forget them as long as I live.

I must pass lightly over that time; it is too painful a task for me to dwell upon it.

Dorothy and I had parted in anger. A wild, mad longing possessed me to see her once more; but an irresistible force, stronger than my will, prevented it.

She called at my place one day, but I bade the servant say I was not at home, loathing myself for the lie while I told it.

She wrote me a couple of letters, asking "to be friends," but I left these pathetic little notes unanswered.

One day, when out for a walk, coming round a street corner, I almost collided with her. Uttering a wild cry, I turned back and fled as though the devil was after me—which he undoubtedly was.

While I did these things I felt myself to be a miserable cad, even as the consciousness of evil actions will force itself upon us in their very midst; but I was impelled by a weird power that was stronger than my own volition.

Meantime my work was completed. I could not read it over or correct it, I felt too horrified at the means by which it had been brought into being.

I took it to the magazine editor, who had accepted most of my stuff. He expressed himself enthusiastically delighted with it, and told me his firm wished to produce it in the form of a "Shilling Shocker."

With delight I accepted the munificent terms offered me. The book came out. It was an instantaneous and electric success.

Go where you would, there it was in every shop, on every bookstall; my name on all men's lips.

I had reached the pinnacle of fame I had so long yearned for. Yet I was not happy. The thought that I could not have attained this end alone was bitterly galling to my pride.

And then Dorothy! My longing to see her once more was growing past endurance. Poor girl! From that last glance I caught of her she seemed to have grown quite pale and thin.

One evening, resolved to rush away from my feverish thoughts, I betook myself to the quiet green lane that had used to be our favorite walk.

Two figures, linked arm in arm, were coming slowly up in the opposite direction. Happy lovers, no doubt. How I envied them! But as they approached, my feelings changed from envy to a far fiercer passion. The man was Wilfred Thornton—he who had before excited my jealousy; the girl, Dorothy Lyndale.

I could not face her, but I could him. I rushed upon him wildly, and would have struck him had she not interposed. This changed the aspect of affairs, for the eerie power prevented me from even looking at her, and with a wild cry I turned and fled. But I could hear her scream, too, and then I hear her say:

"Oh, don't, don't, Will! Take me away. Don't mind him! Can't you see that he's mad?"

She thought me mad! Perhaps I was; for surely that form of fatality which had urged me to seek elsewhere powers denied me by heaven was a form of madness.

Next day I received a short note from her—only three lines:

"Of course all is at an end between us. Perhaps it is best so. But I shall always pray for you and wish you well.—Dorothy."

At an end between us? No, no—ten thousand times no! It must not—should not be!

There was only one thing to be done. I must summon my friend in black, and implore him to remove this fearful curse.

I called him, but he did not come. Many anxious, weary days passed before he condescended to put in an appearance. When he did he was in a very bad humor.

"Our agents are all busy in Greece," he said snappishly, "and now you bother us with your petty affairs. That is the reason of my delay. What do you want now?"

"I am tired of my bargain."

"Tired of having brains, eh?"

"Rude to the last! I want you to remove this spell."

"Which has given you fame and fortune? Dissatisfied mortal!"

"Fame and fortune! Bah! I want to see Dorothy once more."

"Unreasonable creature! Well, see her and be——"

"No, stop! That I have been already!"

* * * * * *

My friend is gone, the spell removed. I rush to Dorothy's house. A line of carriages stand outside.

My heart is chilled to ice. Can she be? But there she is coming out, but this time I can look her full in the face—until a stray handful of rice, accidentally thrown in my direction, obscures my vision.

The carriage drove away.

A crusty bachelor friend of mine congratulated me, and says I am very lucky, but I cannot see it, and curse the day when I first summoned my friend in black.—London Spare Moments.

Our Lunch

Is different in taste, cleanliness, brightness, cuisine, neatness. Try it. Log Cabin Bakery lunch, 455 Thirteenth st. 1

$1.50

Per Half Dozen

Before having you Photograph taken, see our

Carbonettes

We offer now for that PRICE

F. C. HAUSSLER & CO.

511 BROADWAY

OAKLAND, CAL.

Our San Francisco Studio will be open for business

October 15th.

FOUND AT LAST.

A Sure Restorative for Falling or Gray Hair

A Luxuriant Growth of Hair Can Be Brought on the Smoothest Bald Head.

There is no necessity for any man or woman to become prematurely old by allowing the hair to drop out or turn gray. My treatment will effectually stop falling of hair and will produce a rapid growth of hair in cases where the head has already become bald. I also quickly restore to the natural color any hair that may have become gray from whatever cause. I guarantee to effect a cure in any case undertaken. All treatment done under contract, terms reasonable.

M. S. GILL,

Room 16, Murphy Bldg, cor. Market and Jones street, San Francisco.

If you are not satisfied with your butcher try

BREILING BROS.,

For First-Class Meat

At reasonable rates. Cor. 8th and Chester Sts. Telephone 165; Red. Goods delivered to all parts the city free of charge.

"Chew?"
"Sometimes."
"Piper Heidsieck!"
"I'll go you."

No lover of a good chew ever says no to

PIPER HEIDSIECK

PLUG TOBACCO

(CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR)

There is more solid satisfaction in a piece of Piper Heidsieck than in any other brand on the market. Everything about it is right; the flavor is unsurpassed; the size is 40 per cent. larger than formesly; and the price is still the same old nickel. The new plug at the old price is positively the biggest bargain in tobacco you ever saw. Be sure and ask for one of the NEW pieces of Piper Heidsieck.

THEO. GIER COMPANY

Wine and Liquor Merchants

TELEPHONE 568.

Free Delivery Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda & San Francisco

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511-513-515 FOURTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE CITY HALL

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OUR SPECIALTY:

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1160 Webster St., bet. 13th & 14th

Battery Zincs, Gravity Annunciators, Etc

ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRS A SPECIALTY

East Oakland Planing Mill

Corner 15th Ave. and East 12th Street

TELEPHONE 8552 BLACK.

C. M. JENKINS, - - - Proprietor

Mouldings, Brackets and General Mill Work

Estimates Furnished. Terms Reasonable.

SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT

463 Twelfth St.

Continues to be the Leading Restaurant of Oakland. Same Proprietor as of old.

P. KISICH. TELEPHONE 439.

GOLDBERG BOWEN & CO.

He told her to deal elsewhere

She said that was foolish—that he knew as well as she that they could not get the service—the fresh goods—the all around satisfaction anywhere else

We still have the account.

SPECIAL SAVING SALE.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

Orange marmalade 20c
regularly 22½c jar
Keiller's Dundee—best in the world

Royans a la Vatel 15c
regularly 20c tin
Sardines in oil truffle and pickle

Whiskey (Frontier Rye) 90c
regularly $1.25 bottle
(four to the gallon)

Bombay chutney pts 35c qts 50c
regularly pints 50c quarts 75c
The Indian condiment that British army officers have popularized everywhere

Canned fruits 1 lb 3 tins 25c
Sliced peaches for cream
apricots pears

Macaroni 12½c
regularly 15c

Alkethrepta 20c
regularly 25c here—more elsewhere
Contains the nutrient properties of chocolate

Mixed nuts 8 lbs $1
Choice—appropriate for the season

Hickory nuts shell barks 1 lb 10c

Some holiday things

Christmas tree	decorations
bon bons	dinner favors
truffles	Italian chestnuts
mince-meat	Grenoble walnuts
plum pudding	Holland cucumbers

For breakfast
big bloater mackerel
boneless Finnan haddie

CIGARS

You'll find here a bright, attractive stock of fresh cigars (new ones every week) from all the great Havana factories

The prices attract buyers who purchase other things—reason enough for keeping prices down

Country orders

Don't put off sending for your Christmas delicacies too long—we'll be very busy the last week

December catalogue free

Christmas

Tree decorations on display at Pine and Sutter street stores—come early—while the variety is complete

432 Pine	Telephone	Main 1
215 Sutter	"	Main 111
2800 California	"	West 101
1075 Clay, Oakland	"	Main 1

MORE BURGLARIES.

Thieves Steal Fifty-Three Dollars From the Palace Bakery.

Robbers entered the Palace Bakery Saturday night and stole $53 from the cash register. Keys were used on the cash register and on the doors and the police believe that the robbery was the work of some discharged employee.

Mrs. Harvey Darneal of 903 Grand street, Alameda, was the victim of footpads Saturday. The attack occurred in broad daylight. She had just left the Oakland electric car when a footpad clasped her around the neck from behind and demanded her purse. Mrs. Darneal screamed and the footpad ran.

J. F. Sheridan, a section boss, fired several shots at a pair of thieves who had looted the hen roosts at the Goehmer ranch Saturday night. It is not known whether any of the shots took effect.

Berkeley's Water Supply.

Charles L. Huggins and Professor H. L. Randall, the engineers who were entrusted by the Berkeley Board of Trustees to measure the sources of supply of the Alameda Water Company, announce that the supply will be inadequate to meet the demands. Engineer Huggins advocates the town's owning a system, and that Berkeley be bonded for that purpose.

Major Bender's Death.

Major Andrew J. Bender, who was at one time division engineer of the Central Pacific between this city and Stockton, died yesterday at the Crocker Old People's Home, after a long and painful illness. The remains were taken to Stockton today for interment.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

OPINIONS OF PARKS.

Members of the City Council Express Interesting Views.

MR. ROWE HAS DECIDED.

Sather Tract Is the Only Site of Which He Approves.

MANY ARGUMENTS ARE MADE.

Mr. Fibush Also Favors the Offer of the Bruguiere Estate.

Members of the City Council are beginning to express themselves upon the park proposition and it seems as though the much talked of improvement would soon develop itself. The Tribune Saturday evening printed an interview with Councilman Earl. Other talks have been printed with Councilmen Girard, Henneberry and Cuvellier. The former two gentlemen do not enthuse on the park idea, but Mr. Cuvellier is an enthusiast on the subject. Three other Councilmen—Messrs. Rowe, Fibush and Upton—have today given their views to the public.

MR. ROWE'S VIEWS.

Councilman Rowe of the Seventh Ward was called upon by a Tribune reporter and asked whether he had given the subject of parks much consideration and which of the sites offered by owners he preferred as a park for Oakland. The following signed statement is the answer made to the several queries:

"I have given the subject very serious thought, so much so, that I have visited every one of the sites and have looked over them carefully. The Bruguier tract is without any question the park for Oakland, both for the present and the future. I am in favor of it for a park and I am in favor of the Bruguiere proposition. The site is within the city limits, easy of success and contigious to the lake. It is warm and pleasant, being sheltered from the fog and wind. It is so near by that it is only a pleasant walk to reach it from any part of Oakland for those who enjoy a pleasant walk. It is so easy of access for those who want to go there by street car or in a drive. It seems to be a natural park. There is plenty of level land and enough high land. There are several points of observation that are almost perfect. The creek of living water running through it, lined on either side with natural oaks and also with a large number of other trees having been planted there some years ago when it was the intention of taking it for a park, is an advantage that cannot be found in either the Adams or Rockridge tract. As to the price, we can not expect to get a natural park for much less.

"In addition to this, I would favor an allowance of $30,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the West Oakland Park.

"I would favor an appropriation perhaps of $5,000 for Independence Square. The Square was given to the city more than twenty years ago for park purposes and they have let it lie there and have never improved it.

"The question of voting bonds ought to be submitted to the people at once."

"I would hate to attempt to raise a donation by subscription for winter work on the park this year. I do not think it could be done.

"I am not in favor of Rockridge, because it is the natural park for Berkeley, and I am not so generous or so unselfish as to want to improve another city by voting bonds on the city of Oakland.

"My second reason is that Rockridge is too near the cemetery, and on a windy and foggy day it is bleak and unpleasant.

"As to Adams Point, the people of the city of Oakland cannot afford to pay the price asked. It may be worth the price asked for residence purposes, but it is not worth it for park purposes.

"Then again, it is not large enough for a park of the size required by Oakland.

"Any other tracts that have been offered are simply out of the question, because of their great distance from the city."

MR. FIBUSH SPEAKS.

"Yes," said Councilman Fibush, in response to a reporter's question, "I have given the park proposition much thought, and from all the propositions before the Council I regard that of E. A. Bruguiere, owner of the Sather tract, as the best. It is all in the city limits. It is a natural park, and it is available alike for the poor and the rich. Compared with the price asked for other land in the vicinity, it is reasonable, and when considered in conjunction with the offer of the Realty Syndicate it is cheap. I think the West Oakland people should be considered in a park proposition, and the submission of a bonding proposition for about $400,000 would be about my idea. I think the people would ratify it. The Simson, Dimond and Medau tracts are too far away. The Rockridge property is not in Oakland city and does not fill the requirements. Its proximity to the cemeteries precludes it from consideration. The Adams proposition is altogether too high and too small. The people don't favor it. Count me as an advocate of the Sather tract proposition. I do not know how any other members of the Council stand."

MR. UPTON'S IDEAS.

Councilman Upton of the Third Ward was next seen. Mr. Upton said: "After a great deal of thought, I have decided in favor of the Sather tract. Personally, I would prefer a park not so large, but if it is to be considered as a whole, I prefer it to any or all the other propositions. I would favor an expenditure for the West Oakland marshes, and perhaps a small sum for Independence Square, making a park bonding proposition of about $400,000. The Adams property I shall not consider at all. The price is out of all reason for park purposes. The other places being outside the limits of the city should exclude them if there were no other and better reasons. Rockridge is too close to the cemeteries, and is not as readily reached as the Sather tract would be. I would improve the lake shore and the property from the head of the lake up to the Sather line. I think Indian Gulch and Trestle Glen fine accesories to a park. The Realty Syndicate's offer reduces the acreage value of the Sather tract to a reasonable figure, and I do not believe that a mistake would be made in submitting Mr. Bruguiere's proposition to sell the Sather tract. But in all that I have said I do not wish to be understood as pledging myself irrevocably to any particular proposition."

OBJECTS TO AN ALL-NIGHT BOAT.

James Gamble Says It Is Not a Necessity at All.

Editor Tribune:—All night boats: Who wants them? Who will they accommodate? Who will patronize them? Echo answers who?

I have been surprised at the vote in favor of all-night boats given to a San Francisco paper. Now let all who want who want and will patronize an all-and will patronize an all-night boat, a boat running 1 and 5 o'clock A. M. send in their names to the Tribune. This will be a fair test.

I am not surprised that some people let their prejudices get away with them, and that they will vote for a proposition when they know that it is not what is wanted, merely to please the party who asks their opinion. I will undertake to say that not fifty persons will send in their names saying that they want and will patronize an all-night boat between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning, while hundreds voted in favor of the proposition.

What good would an all-night boat be to Alameda? Only an inducement for young people to remain out late at night, and take money to San Francisco that should be spent in Alameda. If they want to go to the theater, we have a good one in Oakland, and all of the best actors are generally to be found a due season here. If they want to go shopping we have good enough shops in Oakland. If they want to patronize saloons or billiard rooms, they can find good enough ones in Oakland. Keep your money at home.

The God-fearing man should or would not remain out after 1 o'clock at night. It is not safe, while it is not right. We have no street cars after 1 o'clock at night, therefore one is liable to be held up by footpads, and relieved of his spare money, if he has any left, and in addition to this the belated citizens disturb the rest of their families or friends by coming home at such an unseasonable hour.

I have been surprised at the opinions expressed by some prominent people of Oakland in favor of an all-night boat, when I am satisfied that not one in a hundred of them would care to make use of it.

I have seen the growth of our ferry system for forty years. Many a time I have been on the boat when it stuck on the bar at the mouth of the creek. Then we had a short pier and a little better service with a road on Second street. Then the service fell into the hands of A. A. Cohen, who made some improvements, when he was bought out by the Central Pacific Company, and from that time on there has been a constant improvement, so that for the past ten or fifteen years there has been no better or cheaper ferry service in the United States.

As for an all-night boat, the patronage between 1 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning would not be sufficient to pay for the coal to make the steam.

What the people of Oakland do want, and I presume will have, are more boats at certain hours in the morning and evening. The boats are now too much crowded between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. and the cars will not seat the people. There is a greater necessity for this than all-night boats. The company ought to know how to remedy this, and I presume they will, as the traffic demands it.

Another improvement should be made. The approach to the cars at Market street and other points should be made so that the patrons of the company will not have to wade through mud in wet weather to reach the cars. Let us ask for what we are entitled to and not for what we do not need.

I was not asked for my opinion when the canvas was made. Had I been asked I would have expressed it as I have done here.

As regards further litigation in the water front matter, I fully concur with the views expressed by Mr. Sessions. It will be a sheer waste of money which the city can use to a better purpose. While I have the highest respect for the opinion of my friend Davis, and whom I will heartily support as a candidate for Governor, I do not agree with him upon the water front matter as to further litigation. My experience is that litigation don't pay. I never had but one suit in my life and that one has been going on for over twenty years, and has not ended yet. I have always been ready to compromise, but the other fellow wouldn't, although I have always had the best of it and still hold the whip hand. The railroad company is as much interested in the prosperity of Oakland as we are, and I think we can accomplish more by working in harmony.

Argument is made that New York and other Eastern cities run all-night boats. New York is the oldest and largest city in the Union, while San Francisco is one of the youngest. New York ferry boats do not have local trains run in connection with them with a single fare. The ferry boats there have from five to ten minutes to run while here the service consolidated into ferry and trains runs up to an hour on some sections, therefore the comparison is not a fair one.

To run our ferry system all night would add an enormous expense to the company without any business to justify it. Let the railroad company give us some new and better boats, better morning and afternoon service when the rush is on, then we shall have no cause for complaint, but the one thing we do not require is an all-night boat.

JAMES GAMBLE.

In the Justices' Courts.

Daniel La Fortune has brought suit in Judge Wood's court against Alvin R. Hill and George B. King to recover $125 on an assigned claim for merchandise.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The Supervisors Dispose of Some Affairs of the County.

SCHEDULE OF WATER RATES.

Consideration Is Postponed Until Next Week's Meeting.

ANOTHER SANITARY DISTRICT.

It Will Be Formed of the County Infirmary and Vicinity.

The Board of Supervisors held its regular meeting this morning.

The question of fixing the water rates was brought up. Deputy District Attorney Lin Church announced that the petition was signed by fifty-one persons not on the assessment rolls, seven women who had signed their husband's name and fourteen tax payers. The law requires that twenty-five signers shall be tax payers. He did not know whether twenty-five of the signers were tax payers or not.

J. C. Martin, the attorney for the Contra Costa Water Company, informed the Board that the law required that the rates be set so as to allow the company a profit of from 6 to 18 per cent.

At Deputy District Attorney Church's request, the hearing of the petition was continued until next Monday so as to permit an investigation of the assessment rolls to show whether or not the petitioners were taxpayers.

Attorney Church called the attention of the Board to the fact that the San Francisco officers would not permit the bodies of the indigent dead from the County Infirmary to be taken to the medical colleges unless accompanied by a certificate from a health officer. Mr. Church suggested that the County Infirmary and the adjacent territory be formed into a health district and Dr. Clark be made health officer.

The matter was referred to Supervisor Talcott, the District Attorney and County Surveyor to draw up the necessary ordinance forming a health district.

A communication was read from City Clerk Lambom of Alameda in which he objected seriously to the building of the proposed bridge across the estuary. Supervisor Church proposed that the communication be tabled.

"I do not think that is exactly the way to treat this communication," said Supervisor Wells. "I move that the discussion of the petition be indefinitely postponed."

"I move that it be received and placed on file," said Supervisor Mitchell.

Chairman Talcott ruled in accordance with Supervisor Mitchell's motion, remarking at the same time that a man who could write such a letter, would be an interesting talker before the Board."

Charles M. Fisher, physician for the County Jail, reported ninety-two services for prisoners and sixty services to indigents during November.

Dr. R. F. Stratton of the Receiving Hospital filed his report for November, showing fifty-three patients admitted, two sent to the County Infirmary, fifty-four discharged, 153 total number of services.

William Keating, keeper of the insane, filed his November report, showing that ten patients were received during the month.

The position of nightwatchman in the Tax Collector's office, now held by E. F. Wells, was declared vacant.

Supervisor Church announced that the railroad company had replaced the rotten stringers on the Webster street bridge with new ones, and the bridge was now ready to be planked. He was authorized to have the planking done.

Liquor licenses were granted to Alfred Py, Sunol, and Fred Moritz, Sunol.

Sheriff White made a requisition for three pairs of handcuffs. Granted.

Reports from the following road foremen were received and placed on file: Henry Gansberger, Mt. Eden; D. D. Lane, Fruitvale; A. J. McLeod, Murray; J. W. Peek, Vallecitos; M. Koofman, Dublin; A. J. Rodrigues, Centerville.

J. R. Talcott reported ninety-two indigents aided in November at a cost of $116.50.

Supervisor Church was granted power in the cases of Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Baker, two indigent sick women, who wished to be given transportation to Los Angeles and Portland respectively. Not more than $25 will be expended on both.

The Board then adjourned until 2 P. M.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

J. A. Harliss has returned to San Jose, after spending the summer and fall in this city.

Miss Upstone of Stockton is visiting in this city.

Miss Mabel V. Gross of Stockton has been visiting in this city and San Francisco.

Mrs. C. P. Reed has returned from a visit with Mrs. E. G. Lightner and Miss Gray in Santa Clara.

V. Mertes was a visitor in Los Gatos Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Churchill of Napa are in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Everett are guests at the Palace Hotel, Napa.

Mrs. E. Welcome of East Oakland gave a whist party Wednesday, her guests being Mrs. C. E. Leonard, Mrs. E. T. Leonard, Mrs. H. Howard, Mrs. J. Peters, Mrs. Marie Chase, Miss Lucy Savage and Miss Alice Rickett.

Substitution
the fraud of the day.
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

EXTRA BIG CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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Dainty Chinaware and Glassware

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Oat Meal Bowls, Trays, Sugars and Creamers.
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Pitchers, Hair Pin Boxes, newest shapes, decorations and tints, also Bisque Ware and Ornaments in endless varieties.
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Fancy Blown and Crystal Glassware.
Flower Holders, Wines, Claret and Table Glasses of every description.
Spoonholders, Lemonades, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Butter Dishes, and a thousand other useful, beautiful and ornamental articles all of the latest and newest shapes, colors, decorations and tints given away free.

ONE WITH EACH 50 cts. purchase FREE

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Teas:	20	25	30	35	40	50	" "
Spices:	10	15	25	-	-	-	per can

Valentine Fath of Livermore and Miss Nellie McDonald of this city were married in San Francisco last week.

J. W. McClymonds is spending a few days in Stockton as the guest of J. A. Louttit.

Miss Clara Parsons of Stockton was the recent guest of Mrs. Belle Conrad in this city.

C. H. Letcher of San Jose has returned from a visit in this city.

A party including Mrs. C. E. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Leonard, Miss Lohry, Miss Ella Wilson, George De Long, Edwin Price and Robert Little, spent Friday at the Cliff House, going to the theater in the evening.

Pride of the Forest Circle will give a prize masquerade Friday evening, December 10th at Gier's Hall.

Supervisor Will Church returned Saturday evening from a two days' hunting expedition to Los Banos.

Miss Elsa Holmes of East Oakland gave a party Thursday evening in honor of her eighteenth birthday.

Miss Ethel Irene Shores and Albert A. Wright were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Monson, the bride's foster-parents, in Lorin.

A pitcher exhibition will be an attractive feature at the benefit to be tendered the Chancel Chapter of St. John's Church Saturday from 2 to 5 and from 7:30 to 10 at 578 Sixteenth street.

G. W. Brewster was tendered a surprise party recently by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Douglass at their home. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Sura, Miss Brewster, Miss Burns, Miss G. Smith, Misses J. and M. Smith, Dr. Francis, E. White, Mrs. O. Lemon, Miss J. Mills, Mr. Miller, C. Hucks and F. Williamson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Folger left on an extended Eastern trip Saturday evening.

YOUNG ENTERTAINERS.

A Boys' and Girls' Social Club at Councilman Cuvellier's Home.

Last Friday evening a number of young people assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Cuvellier on Poplar street, and formed themselves into a boys' and girls' literary, musical and social club, with the following roll of officers and members: President, Miss Hazel Cope; first vice president, Master Al Coogan; second vice president, Master Frank Kendall; secretary, Miss Florence Britton; executive committee, Master Day Baxter and Misses Gladys Harvey, Lottie Barry and Isabelle Kendall. The other members are Miss Hattie Fish, Miss Elsa Ames, Miss Alice Britton, Miss Charlotte Hall, Miss Carmen Sutton, Miss Jeannette Cuvellier, Master Harold Baxter and Master Charlie Cuvellier.

The membership will be limited to twenty, and the club will meet twice a month at the Cuvellier residence. Each member in joining must agree to in some manner contribute to the entertainment of the evening, by a recitation, a song, instrumental music, participating in debates or in some other way according to his or her individual ability.

The club contains considerable talent, several of the young ladies are good musicians, others are fine elocutionists, while others again prefer debate, and one young miss has written a very pretty story, which the other members are anxious to have her read to them at one of the meetings.

Among the boys are several violinists, the editor and proprietor of an amateur monthly paper, and a debater of some ability. With such material there is promise of many a pleasant evening for these young people to be spent in intellectual pastimes.

It is agreed that after the literary and musical exercises at each meeting there shall be one or two dances. The executive committee has prepared a varied and interesting programme for the next meeting, at which time it is also expected that a suitable and appropriate name will be selected for the club.

"A gentleman's drink" is the famous old Jesse Moore Whiskey.

Died of Old Age.

Jerome B. Galloup, who has lived for many years at Lorin, died suddenly Saturday night. He retired as usual at his home, 1416 Harmon street, and was found dead yesterday morning. An inquest will be necessary. Mr. Galloup was 71 years of age and leaves a large family.

PIANOS.

Clark Wise & Co. are agents for Conover, Schaeffer and other high grade pianos. Sold on easy payments. Regina music boxes and graphophones. Mandolins, guitars and banjoes also sold on weekly or monthly installments. See classified ad. on inside page for list of second hand bargains, $65 up.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

Miss Pauline Keppler of New York, an expert corset fitter, will be at your service at our store for the balance of the week to explain the advantages of a correctly fitting corset.

TAFT & PENNOYER,
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Call early. Goods stored until wanted.

Santa Claus will hold a reception for little folks Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, this week, from 2 to 4 o'clock. Children with parents only.

PART 2. OAKLAND TRIBUNE. PAGES 9 to 12

VOL. XXXXIV. OAKLAND CALIFORNIA, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1897. NO. 133.

TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD.

Oakland Elks Hold Their Annual Lodge of Sorrow.

MOST IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES

An Elegant Programme of Music Very Finely Rendered.

CHILDREN IN A SPECTACLE.

The Good Deeds of Departed Brothers Brought to Mind.

Yesterday afternoon, with true fraternal spirit, Oakland lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, held its annual Lodge of Sorrow in the Macdonough Theater.

The auditorium was thronged with people, because the services, while commemerating members of the order who had passed away, are so interesting and impressive as to attract the attention and awake the sympathies of the most intelligent people of the community.

This annual commemoration of the dead has been held in public places outside the lodge of the Order of Elks, because of the pronounced interest which the order has aroused in all parts of the country.

The members of the order in each city where a lodge is located, are generally among the best known residents, and when they pass away, there are many friends who are disposed to avail themselves of the reverential practice of the Elks to pay a tribute to their memory.

For this reason, and for a number of other reasons, the Macdonough was thronged yesterday afternoon, with as representative a gathering of people as ever assembled within its walls.

There was nothing dramatic in the matter of the raising of the curtain and disclosing the scene behind. When the spectators took their seats, the stage was an open secret. The scene presented was that of a lodge room of Elks with an interesting symbolical tableau which was finely arranged by J. Seulberger.

There was an elegant "interior" as the background. At the "drop" in the rear, on a dais sat the exalted ruler, Dr. O. D. Hamlin. On his right were Past Exalted Rulers De Golia, Whidden and McDonough. At his left sat William Watkinson, esteemed leading Knight. On the north side of the stage sat the esteemed loyal Knight, J. Seulberger. On the south side of the stage sat the esteemed lecturing Knight H. Brown, Jr. The other officers and the vocal talent were variously located, among them being J. J. Hanifin, Jr., secretary; W. W. Landon, treasurer; H. N. Sloper, esquire; W. T. Cottier, Jr., inner guard; H. A. Melvin, chaplain; L. Homeler, organist; W. E. Dowling, tyler; C. A. Sessions, O. Bemis and F. P. McFeeley, trustees.

The altar was erected in the middle of the stage immediately in front of the exalted ruler.

The symbolical decoration of the stage was both artistic and beautiful. On the left was a floral mound, which presented a fine appearance. The platform was carpeted with leaves and mosses. Adjoining the mound was a beautiful floral chair on which were inscribed in immortelles the name of George W. Watson, the only member of the lodge who had died the present year. On the opposite side of the stage was an elk artistically wrought in cape flowers, the attitude being that of semi-repose, although the head was erect and the eyes beamed.

The line along the border of the stage was accentuated with smilax and ivy, and over the proscenium boxes, which were unoccupied, were curtains of smilax, the threads of which presented a most attractive appearance.

Taken all in all, no more beautiful decoration has been observed in the Macdonough and s the people unconsciously paid a merited tribute to Brother Seulberger.

The members of the lodge of Elks assembled at their lodge room at Twelfth and Franklin streets and marched to the theater at 2 o'clock. They were headed by Harvey Sloper, who bore the beautiful mace of the order, around which was wound a streamer of mourning.

The members took their seats in the auditorium reserved for them and among those noticed were R. I. Auld, A. Apel, W. L. Achard, E. F. Armstrong, A. Brown, Dr. W. H. Blood, O. Bemis, Chas. Baab, E. H. Benjamin, C. H. Butler, S. R. Boyce, G. F. Bush, H. Brown, Jr., J. A. Britton, H. B. Belden, F. T. Barnett, M. A. Byrne, W. J. Cahill, C. E. Cook, J. E. Crane, E. E. Childs, J. C. Crowley, J. L. Callaghan, T. M. Crawford, W. T. Cottier, Jr., A. S. Cantin, W. H. Cade, D. R. Cameron, R. F. Crist, W. E. Dowling, E. S. Dowdle, F. Davie, A. C. Dietz, J. P. Dunn, J. E. Douglas, W. J. Donovan, G. E. De Golia, A. J. Dean, L. A. Emlay, H. Evers, F. Euch, G. J. Earl, J. C. Ewing, F. Freeman, H. Fugel, W. E. Fenton, G. H. Furry, E. R. Fish, C. W. French, C. H. Green, Theo. Gier, F. Graham, E. J. Graham, F. R. Girard, C. H. Hawbaker, W. D. Hendrickson, D. J. Haliahan, L. W. Hardie, L. Homeler, J. J. Hanifin, Jr., T. G. Harrison, C. Hannan, L. F. Hickey, Dr. O. D. Hamlin, W. S. Harlow, C. E. Harriman, W. I. Hupp, Jr., R. Homeier, C. Hooley, C. O. Huber, C. L. Ingler, P. Johnson, J. E. Johnston, W. M. Kent, F. Kuhnle, W. J. Keating, F. T. Keeler, J. M. Kelly, R. S. Leckie, G. S. Langan, O. C. Luelling, C. Lainer, W. W. Landon, F. W. Leavitt, J. A. Lyons, R. H. Moore, H. A. Melvin, T. J. Manning, A. T. McDonough, J. W. McClymonds, W. E. Magee, E. J. Murphy, J. M. McKinley, R. S. Miller, J. J. McElroy, J. G. McCall, F. P. McFeeley, H. Muhr, Jr., G. W. Meyer, J. J. Marcovich, F. Muhr, W. H. McDonald, T. Mulvaney, J. A. C. Macdonald, Dr. H. E. Muller, Geo. F. Neece, N. O'Neill, D. H. Priest, B. F. Priest, R. J. Perrin, F. C. Poock, G. A. Russell, A. Rudgear, E. Richl, Geo. W. Reed, V. H. Remmer, G. Rau, J. Rohan, J. F. Rooney, H. N. Sloper, M. L. Schlueter, F. W. Scharpe, J. Seulberger, J. M. Shanley, L. S. Stone, C. H. Spear, C. A. Sessions, S. J. Simons, F. F. Struckman, T. F. Scanlon, J. F. W. Sohst, A. H. Schlueter, L. H. Schoenan, Jas. Taylor, F. P. Thwaites, H. A. Tubbs, I. D. Tobin, G. Uhl, Jr., F. Valerga, F. T. Valerga, W. E. Woerner, M. A. Whidden, A. N. Welander, L. Warnke, W. M. Watson, F. Warde, Wm. Watkinson, Dr. E. H. Woolsey, A. Wood, A. Zollner.

The exercises were opened by the playing of the overture by Tubani, "Madonna," which was excellently rendered by the orchestra under the direction of Louis Homeler.

Then came the quartette by Garrish, "Still, Still With Thee," which was finely rendered by the Temple Quartette, comprising Benjamin Clark, Alfred Wilkie, Harry A. Melvin, and George H. Carlton.

Then followed an invocation, which was effectively rendered by Harry A. Melvin, who spoke as follows:

THE INVOCATION.

"Exalted Ruler, Ladies and Gentlemen and Brother Elks: Organized, as our noble order was, by votaries of the art dramatic, those whose life work was 'holding the mirror up to nature,' it was but fitting that they should derive from nature and nature's God the principles of the order, the rules of action that should govern its members and the very symbolism that gave it a name.

"Therefore, the theology of the Elks is that drawn from the book of nature. It is the simple but grand religion of humanity. It involves belief in a Supreme Being; has for its fundamental doctrine the golden rule of 'doing unto others as we would that others should do unto us,' and teaches as its cardinal virtues charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity.

"No lengthy creeds, nor difficult dogmas are woven into our ritual. We respect all creeds and have, within our membership, men of all shades of religious belief, who yet may meet hand to hand and heart to heart, upon the common level of our grand principles, within the mystic circle of our confraternity.

"Because of this diversity in the religious convictions of our members, it has been thought best not to ask any minister of any particular denomination to direct you in prayer, and I, as chaplain of the lodge, will not presume to undertake so sacred a task. Our comrades out there, upon the flowery hillside, where the sentinel Elk keeps constant watch and ward, are lulled by the requiem that nature sings above them in the music of the rustling grass and the sighing trees; and so let us, as we meet to honor the beloved dead, breathe our prayers upon the ethereal current of nature, flowing through art in music. While the tones of Handel's immortal 'Largo' sound upon our listening ears, in that wondrous melody which 'God taught him in the night that he might utter it in the day,' upon its mystic waves may we, humbly, sincerely, reverently launch our prayers, knowing that they will reach the attentive ear of the Exalted Ruler of All. Let us pray in the universal language of music."

Then followed the "Largo," which was received with the most reverent attention and appreciation of the auditors.

LODGE OF SORROW.

The lodge of sorrow was then formally opened by Dr. O. D. Hamlin, exalted ruler, who, in a very impressive manner, spoke as follows:

"Brothers, this day and date reminds us that we again pay our mournful tribute of affection to our honored dead.

"Often have we been reminded, in these solemn ceremonies, that we were born to die—that other spirits have taken their departure. The light of the eye has gone out, and the lips which once breathed the language of fraternal greetings, are silent forevermore. Yet these annual gatherings only tend to unite this great brotherhood more closely together.

"The animal from which our order derives its name is noted for gentleness and timidity. It is strong of limb, fleet of foot, quick and keen of perception. So should we always be, my brothers, quick to perceive, or to hear the cry of distress, timorous of doing wrong, and fleet of foot to relieve the unfortunate; bury our dead, and keep alive and commemorate the virtues of those who have fallen in life's battles.

"Brother Secretary, you will please call the roll of our honored dead."

The secretary then read the names of the departed brothers, the date of whose decease is as follows: Julius C. Fry, died May 31, 1891; William Wilson Moore, died February 11, 1893; John W. Hood, died May 21, 1894; Thomas A. Downey, died June 8, 1894; Frederick H. Meyers, died July 6, 1894; James Vance, died October 22, 1895; Hugo D. Schroeder, died December 13, 1895; Edwin H. Campbell, died February 16, 1896; Z. George W. Watson, died April 1, 1897.

There was no response, and the exalted ruler then resumed as follows:

"In vain we call upon them. They have passed into the light that is beyond the valley of the shadow of death. The places that have known them will know them no more, and once more we are called upon to realize that in the midst of life we are in death; that He who watches over all our destinies has the spirits of the departed under His watchful care; and, on that last great day, will again connect the chain of friendship so recently broken."

The Temple Quartette then sang Dow's "Consolation."

After that followed responses by the officers to queries as to their duties, by the exalted ruler.

The opening ode was then sung as follows:

"Great Ruler of the Universe,
All seeing and benign,
Look down and bless our work,
And be all glory thine!
Oh! hear our prayers for our honored dead
While bearing in our minds
The memories graven on each heart
For Auld Lang Syne."

The first oration was then delivered as follows by A. T. McDonough, P. E. R.:

A. T. McDONOUGH'S ADDRESS.

"My Friends: The ceremonies which we hold today in commemoration of our honored dead is a custom which is observed throughout the length and breadth of this great land. It is in accord with the teachings of this order, and in every city in the Union, where a lodge of Elks exists, similar services are being held.

"Presuming that in this vast audience there are some who are unacquainted with the origin, scope and mission of this organization, I will outline a brief sketch thereof.

"On the 21st day of May, 1868, the B. P. O. E. was ushered into the fraternal world, and, although of somewhat humble origin, the basic principles, the foundation upon which this order was reared, were of such a character as to arrest the attention and challenge the admiration of some of the brightest minds in the land, with the result that today the order, though comparatively young, ranks as one of the very foremost fraternal organizations known to the civilized world.

"The fundamental principles of the order are founded on the four cardinal virtues of charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity. Charity, that brightest gem in the crown of virtues, the administering of which affords pleasure to the donor akin to that of the recipient. This commendable virtue we are taught to dispense without ostentation, it being one of the most sacred laws of the order that the name of a brother receiving aid or relief shall never be revealed, thus adding a still greater lustre to the bright and glowing virtue of charity, by following the precepts laid down by the Divine Master to 'let not the left hand know what the right hand doeth.'

"Justice, the unswerving virtue, is exemplified by inculcating, in the minds of this brotherhood, the golden rule to 'do unto others as you would have them do to you.'

"Brotherly love, that heaven inspired virtue, is exemplified by practicing the doctrine laid down by the order, 'the faults of our brothers we write on the sands, their virtues are inscribed on the tablets of love and memory.' This, my friends, is a beautiful sentiment, and I am proud to say manifests itself to a marked degree in this order—not that we condone a transgression against God or man, but, in considering any shortcoming of a brother, actuated by that spirit of brotherly love with which the order is imbued, justice would be tempered with mercy, and, considering his better qualities, we would be prone to cast the mantle of charity over the transgressor and encourage him to do better.

"Fidelity embraces all the other virtues. It is the foundation upon which they stand, and which crowns with success the individual or organization which adheres to it.

"With the practice of these commendable virtues in view, and with peace and good will to mankind, we commend our beloved order to God and man."

The following selections were then rendered: Duet, "Andante" (cornet and trombone), by Otto Langley, F. T. Valerga and Max Schulz; male quartette, "Good Night."

George De Golia, P. E. R., and one of the most enthusiastic Elks in the country, then spoke eloquently in memoriam, as follows:

GEORGE E. DE GOLIA'S TRIBUTE.

"My Brothers: What is the groundwork and foundation of our order: 'We write the faults of our brothers upon the sand, their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory.'

"We come here today with no funeral bier, we come not to weep, not even to mourn. When our brothers are with us we are taught, aye, we believe, in casting the mantle of charity over their frailties and weaknesses. We all have frailties, we all are weak. Their faults, as true Elks, we day by day write with a lighter and lighter hand upon the shifting sands, where the incoming tide, the waters of recollection, can efface every trace and leave nothing behind.

"We involuntarily and unconsciously in mingling with out brothers, day by day, forget to look upon the sand, but look over and above. We learn to appreciate their good qualities and noble traits, and continually inscribe upon the tablets of love and memory their virtues. And therefore, today, we perform this duty. It is with us a duty of love. It is with us not a meeting of sadness, but a pleasant gathering. It is to us a pleasure to come here, and again and again recount particularly on this day in each year, the virtues of those of our brothers who have temporarily left us, who have simply gone before. These brothers still live in our hearts, and the incense of remembrance rises, a silvery and fragrant cloud, bearing the story of our affection.

"We are not here to lament the loss we have sustained. We have marched past the grave. We bring to this shrine our choicest offerings, our fairest flowers, our dearest remembrances. It is not alone because we promised to do this. No, there is something more. We believe in the immortality of the soul. We see the stars shine through the cypress trees. We hope for another meeting. We believe that 'life is over Lord of death, and love can never lose its own.' These were our friends. We have grasped their honest hands. We have loved them as comrades. They are still our brothers, and, while the leaves of memory seem to make a mournful rustle as we turn them, still we turn them with loving hands. 'Rosemary, that's for remembrance.' It mingles with the dainty, tender forget-me-not, the flower of our order.

"Brother Secretary, who was the first to cross the river?"

"Julius Frey," came the answer.

"With a character as honest and rugged as his native Switzerland. Though we knew him but a few months, we learned to admire him for his rugged qualities, his manly disposition. Strong and fearless in character, yet gentle and loving. Never will I forget, as we stood around the open grave, the oration delivered by a countryman of his by which we found out how much we had lost, a friend and comrade.

"Brother Secretary, who next went before?"

"William Wilson Moore," was the reply.

"Can we ever forget his gentle heart and generous hand, always doing acts of benevolence, with never a thought of causing pain? A man in whom justice was a cardinal rule of action, just to every one but himself. How many can testify to acts of friendship and deeds of kindness coming from Brother Moore that made life happier for them.

"Brother Secretary, the next name on the tablet?"

"John W. Hood," came the reply.

"As a physician he devoted his life to alleviating the troubles and sufferings of others. Quiet and unobtrusive in his nature, he was loved and respected by all who knew him. Always ready at the call for assistance, willing to use his utmost skill to alleviate suffering or relieve distress without hope of fee or reward. How many faces, drawn with pain, brightened at his coming.

"Brother Secretary, whose name next appears?"

"Thomas A. Downey," was the answer.

"How many of you in Oakland but knew Tom Downey? He was raised from boyhood in this city. By his industry, determination, courage and integrity, by his capacity to do things assigned to him and to do them well, he became a prominent man in the community. Had he lived to man's full term of years, what eminence might he not have attained? Despite the severity and firmness necessary in his profession as a detective and peace officer, Brother Downey was always considerate of the feelings of others, always ready to lend a hand to help one in trouble or distress. His kind heart and just spirit caused him to do what he consistently could to help the innocent, yet he was equally firm against the guilty. Many a prisoner, incarcerated by reason of the efforts of Brother Downey, appreciating his kindness in performing his duty, sent him presents made by their own hands. He possessed a trait of character in a marked degree that all people admire—courage, bravery in the face of immediate danger. The flash of a knife, the whistle of a bullet, the shadow of a bludgeon, had no fear for him, and seemed but to stimulate his efforts and quicken his actions.

"Brother Secretary, what is the next name?"

"Frederick H. Meyers," answered the officer.

"Great hearted, noble, chivalrous Colonel Meyers. His nature was kindness and gentleness itself. No appeal for help was ever made to him in vain. His counsel comforted the troubled mind. Misfortune always found a sympathetic chord in his heart. Colonel Meyers was a man among men. He left monuments to his energy, integrity, his foresight, his brains. In five of the Western States he helped make history. He believed in improvement. He stimulated progress. He advanced the interests of the commonwealth wherever he was.

"Honest beyond a question, fearless to do right, daring to face the world when he believed he was right, defying opposition. The glitter of a rifle barrel in the hands of a desperado affected him not. He has laughed at the end of a revolver. Determination, nerve, grit, won him the respect of friend and foe. He was a man of pronounced convictions and fearless in their utterance. He despised shams. He hated hypocrisy. He was firm and loyal in his friendships. He never looked for return for his good deeds. He kept no books of account with his fellow men, no charges against others or credits for himself. His friendship ever responded to the occasion. It came with a tenderness, a sincerity, that furnished a shield against the bitter blasts of adversity or misfortune. Of him could it be said, as was said of Abou Ben Adhem, 'he was one that loved his fellow men.'

"Brother Secretary, the next name upon the tablet?"

"James Vance," was the reply.

"We all loved James Vance. One could not help it. He kept his purse in his hand, his heart upon his sleeve. No matter how much he had been wronged, no matter how unkind fate was to him, he would wipe away the tears of mortification—aye, of suffering—and, with cheery voice and smiling face, say, 'Well, it might have been worse. I forgive them all.'

"He gave all he had, in money, in acts of sympathy, in deeds of kindness. He would increase the weight upon his already overburdened shoulders if by so doing he could in any degree lessen the load upon those of a friend. He did this so often that he had to give up. Relief came to his broken back—aye, to his broken heart.

"Brother Secretary, whom did we lose next?"

The answer was: "Hugo D. Schroeder."

"I did not know Brother Schroeder very well. His was a quiet, retiring disposition, made more so by reason of the gradual, wasting character of the disease that took him from us. A man of sterling character, with the gentle, kindly influence that always comes from the training and example of a good German mother. He was true to his friends, loyal to his principles, fair to all mankind.

"Brother Secretary, the next one called?"

"Edwin H. Campbell," said the scribe.

"We all knew Ned Campbell. We all loved him. Quiet, unassuming, always ready to do his part, whether in helping one in trouble, in cheering one in adversity, in soothing one in affliction. Kindness and gentleness were cardinal virtues. Did any one ever know him to do anything that would hurt the feelings, bring the blush of shame to the cheek, or the tear of suffering to the eye? Would that we all were as kind, as gentle, as lovable, as true, as was our Brother Edwin H. Campbell.

"We come now to the year last past. The reaper with the sickle keen almost passed us by. Would that he had forgotten this lodge in making up his sheaves.

"Brother Secretary, who crossed the river since our last memorial service?"

"George W. Watson," came the response.

"Few of us knew Brother Watson at all. He was with us at only one meeting, when he came to us for affiliation. But few remember his genial face, his manly voice, his hearty hand clasp. He left us for the Eastern States, contracted a severe cold that developed into a fatal disease, and he died away down in Alabama seeking health. But the helpful hands of his brother Elks were there. They laid him gently away to await the time when again we will clasp his hands in brotherly love in the great hereafter.

"The keynote of our order is brotherly love, true friendship. Plato said, 'True friendship between man and man is immortal.'

"Friendship is born of confidence, respect and love. It is stronger and more enduring than faith—aye, than love itself. Love is variable. Faith is wavering. Charity fails oftentimes. But true friendship burns steadily through all. Love is blind, while friendship sees faults and seeks to correct them; faith expects much and love exacts more; but friendship is ever steadfast and considerate.

"'Most people keep their kind words, words of praise and commendation, until their friends are dead, when they bring flowers and say eulogies that are unheard by the one whom they would please the most.

"In our order we agree with the writer who said: 'If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I have need of them. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand; flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way.'

"We, as Elks, open our boxes of friendship and good fellowship, and keep them open so that the incense may cheer, and the perfume encourage, the ones who need it most. At the hour of eleven of each fading day, when the hand points at eleven in each lodge room, when each year has about run its course, as we today, at the end of the eleventh month of 1897, all Elks suspend occupations, stay the course of pleasure—aye, even forget suffering or pain, and let their thoughts run to and linger on their brothers absent from them.

"No faults are remembered. They have been written only on the shifting sand, long since washed away, but stronger, clearer and deeper are the inscriptions made of their virtues, upon the tablets of love and memory. This we do here today.

"My brothers, all rise. I give you the sentiment, fragrant with rosemary, wreathed with dainty, blue eyed forget-me-nots, 'our absent brothers'."

The members of the order paid tribute to the sentiment by rising and giving the salute of the order, after which they resumed their seats.

Beatrice Priest-Fine then sang in an exquisite manner "Eternal Rest," by Piccolomini.

The next feature was a beautifully sympathetic dramatic episode, the work of Carro True Boardman, in which a number of little girls appeared, some in the role of bereaved children, whose parents had been laid away in the Elks' Rest, while others essayed the roles of comforting angels and cherubims.

The little ones spoke their lines with a great deal of tenderness, and at the same time with dramatic effect. Their appearance was most attractive, and the effect of the whole was in keeping with the purpose of the memorial. The metrical lines spoken, the dressing and the acting of the little ones were all due to Carro True Boardman, and were of the superior order which characterizes all her work.

The little ones who took part in the dialogues and groupings were as follows: Emma Wells, Ida Maloon, Cecil Cotton, Helen Bechtel, Elsie Mackay, Hazel Ebey, Jennie Christofferson, Grace Reeves, Lizzie Barry, Katie Silver, Una McClosky, Mabel Hopkins, Hattie Simpson, Bernice Bassett, Edith Corwin and May Cummings.

The following appeared as orphan sisters: Pearlie Lund, Jessie Newman, Pearl Hickman, Iola Howley.

The following appeared as cherubims: Florence Embry, Ethel Carroll, Alpha Carlin, Etta Aronson, Daisy Krell, Etta Schrock.

The accompanist was Mrs. Samuel Adams.

The remainder of the programme consisted of the following:

Orchestra, "Offertorio".....Louis Homeler
Closing ceremonies .....
By the Lodge.
Male Quartette, "Lord's Prayer".....
..... Dr. Mason
Recessional, "Cujus Animam" (Stabat Mater) .....Rossini
Orchestra.

The exercises then closed.

The immense audience was seated in a very skillful manner by a corps of ushers, comprising I. D. Tobin, T. M. Crawford, Herman Muhr, John Lyons, Frank Barnett, J. L. Callaghan, D. J. Hallahan, James Rohan and George Furry.

"IN GAY NEW YORK" AT THE MACDONOUGH.

The Fascinating Play Will Be Seen for Three Nights.

"Fra Diavolo" Will Be Heard at the Oakland This Week.

"In Gay New York" will be seen at the Macdonough Theater this evening and on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Its long and successful occupancy of the stage of the Casino served to bring it into such general notice that an exceptional degree of interest may be expected in its local presentation. Klaw & Erlanger are sponsors for the production, and give definite promise that it shall be in every particular equal to that given at the Casino. It is the third of the New York Casino's series of reviews, and in general plan is formed upon the same lines as were "The Passing Show" and "The Merry World." The claim is made for it, however, that it far surpasses either of these in its entertaining qualities, and in the manner of its presentation. After the manner of reviews, as this name is applied to stage productions, it burlesques and travesties notable successes and persons of the stage, but in this particular review this feature is subordinate and incidental.

The play is in reality a pretentious show piece, in which bits from nearly every form of stage entertainment are offered and are held together by the narration of the adventures of a newly wedded couple, who leave their rural home in Maine to take a honeymoon trip to gay Gotham. In their pursuit of pleasure they come in contact with a varied assortment of New York's notable "types" and are led a merry dance. To this thread of story are attached the numerous specialties, bits of burlesque and travesty, touches of comedy and farce, exhibitions of ballet and spectacle that have given to "In Gay New York" the credit of being one of the most novel and original stage entertainments of recent years.

The performance is not confined to the stage, but overflows its limits, and people pop up at intervals in all parts of the house to take part in the show. The company is said to number more than seventy persons, and the cast is almost identical with that of the Casino programme. Eddie Foy is prominent, and in addition to appearing as the seedy Thespian, he gives numerous characteristic specialties. Yorke and Adams furnish their Jewish specialty, and Mr. Yorke gives an imitation of Irving as Macbeth. Jeannette Bageard gives full play to her vivacity, and leads a company of the Casino's most talented girls. Lee Harrison, Harry Watson, the tramp cyclist, Gilbert Gregory, Gertrude Zella and Etta Gilroy are others who are largely in evidence. The complete equipment of scenery and material for light effects is carried on the tour.

OAKLAND THEATER.

"Fra Diavolo" is the entertaining bill at the Oakland Theater this week. The pretty opera is full of interesting bits, and gives ample opportunity for good work on the part of the members of the company. Miss Merrill, always clever, will undoubtedly score another hit, while Miss Crooch, Frank Valerga and the others can be depended upon to give an artistic interpretation of the parts entrusted to them.

A BAD SPELL.

A young lady singe in our choir,
Whose hair is the color of choir;
But her charm is unique,
She has such a fair chique,
It is really a joy to be nhoir.

Whenever she looks down the aisle
She gives me a beautiful smaisle;
And of all of her beaux
I am certain she sheaux
She likes me the best all the whaisle.

Last Sunday she wore a new sacque,
Low cut at the front and the bacque,
And a lovely bouquet
Worn in such a cute wuet
As only few girls have the knacque.

Some day, ere she grows too antique,
In marriage her hand I shall sique.
If she's not a coquette—
Which I'd greatly regruette—
She shall share my six dollars a wique.
—Norwich, N. J. Telegraph.

LICENSED TO MARRY.

Charles P. Osborne, Corvallis.....22
Lizzie E. Hass, Oakland.....27
Christian Nelson, Alameda.....26
Mathilda Christiansen, Alameda.....22
Frank Cunea, San Francisco.....23
Philomena Betti, San Francisco.....21

Barnett's Report.

County License Inspector Frank Barnett has filed his report for November. It shows that he has collected $1,849 during the month.

SUNDAY SERMONS.

A Resume of the Discourses Delivered From the Pulpit.

DR. COYLE TALKS OF FOOTBALL.

He Likes the Game, but Not Desecration of Sacred Days.

DR. BUSHNELL ON NEWSPAPERS

Rev. Philip Graif Speaks of "Christ's Secret of Happiness."

At the First Presbyterian Church last evening Dr. Coyle preached on the subject, "Cut off from the Base of Supplies," taking as his text, Jer. 2:13, and Jer. 18:14, the latter as follows:

"Will a man leave the snow of Lebanon, which cometh from the rock of the field? or shall the cold flowing waters that come from another place be forsaken?"

In part, Dr. Coyle said:

"Will a man cut himself off from the great inspirations of learning? Yes, he will do that very thing. He will sever himself from the past, and, while groping with his mud-rake forget that there ever were any splendid yesterdays or any heroic struggles for liberty. Thanksgiving days and Fourth of Julys he will separate from their grand historical connections and pervert them to low and selfish and material ends. The President calls the nation to prayer and praise and behold the multitude, especially our college and university multitudes, rise up to play and feast and turn the high occasion into a carnival of sport and an exhibition of muscle.

"Athletics are not to be condemned, and for my part, I like a game of football, the exuberance of young life must have vent; but it is not reassuring to see days that ought to be made thrilling and inspiring with historic lessons dragged down to such uses.

"Patriotism is a plant that needs fragrant watering and if we leave the snows of Lebanon and the fountains which flow from the rock of history, wherewith shall it be watered? I do not see how our people, and particularly the younger generation, can be expected to prize this heritage of liberty unless they they change their minds with the price at which it was purchased for them. It is really a serious matter. If they cut themselves off from the inspirations of those times in which freedom was bought with rivers of blood it is hardly probable that they will value the precious treasure highly enough to hold on to it.

"Will a man cut himself off from the great inspirations of society? Yes, he will do that very thing sometimes. He will withdraw himself into a narrow, selfish individuality and live a kind of hermit life in the midst of a crowded world. There are men today so isolated, so imprisoned by their own schemes and pursuits and policies, that they seem utterly indifferent to the great questions that are agitating society. All absorbed about roaming about their own little inland lake they learn not or heed not the swellings and surgings of humanity's wild sea.

"A momentous age movement trembles over the world, a movement for better social conditions, a movement for justice to the man who is down, a movement for applied brotherhood, a movement big with hope and freighted with most splendid inspirations. It is coloring literature, changing the tone of the press, finding voice in the pulpit, expressing itself in law, gaining advocates in Congress and Parliament, showing itself everywhere.

"If a man wants to be big and broad and Christlike, let him come out of his shell and and lead a big social life and think and act for the welfare of his neighbor.

"Will a man cut himself off from the great inspirations of the church?? Yes, he will, and do it sometimes without a twinge of conscience. He will bury his church letter that he brought from the East so deep that he cannot find it, and bury his covenant vows, made before God's altars, and bury his spiritual nature, and shut the sunlight of the sanctuary out of his soul and live down in the basement of his life.

"The Sabbath that used to call them to the house of God now calls them to sleep, or to visiting and feasting and pleasuring. They have flung away all the noble ideas of their earlier years, clipped their wings, and have taken to groveling and burrowing like the mole. It is pitiful. It is suicidal.

"Will a man cut himself off from God? Yes, he is equal to even that insanity. He will dismiss God from his life and go away with the desert land of practical atheism, where not a flower of hope grows out of the scorched and barren soil.

"We are not brutes, we are men, we have souls, and our souls need food, but in the blindness of our folly we have cut ourselves off from the base of supplies, and the old soldier knows that in military operations nothing is more fatal than that. Is it not time, men and women, to return from the pools and puddles of sin to the river of God which is full of water, to come to the rock, the Rock of Ages, and there in

(Continued on page 12.)

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PERSONALS.

GEE LEA will reopen the laundry at 1511 Seventh st. on Monday. The new proprietor requests all former customers to notify him, and he will call and get the washing.

A VOICE BUILDING method, reducing the training of the voice to an exact science; not only is the power of volume of every voice at least doubled and the scale or compass extended from 2 to 5 tones, but the quality of timbre becomes absolutely pure and resonant throughout the entire range; perfect ease in singing the highest notes; patrons and pupils carefully prepared for parlor, platform, concert, choir, stage or opera; former pupils and references—Franz Vetter, Don Morrison, Abbie Whinnery, Adelaide Detchon, Marie Holton, Helen Potter, Grace Greenwood, Amy Leslie, Albani, Barilli, Lagrange, Marchesi, etc. For terms and instructions, apply to CLARKE'S VOCAL STUDIO, 933 Market st., San Francisco. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only.

DR. DUVAL—The Natural and Vitalizing Healer, is obliged to remove his Healing Institute to the more spacious hall of the Victoria House, No. 559 Clay st., between Seventh and Eighth, where he will treat all manner of diseases that medicines cannot cure or benefit. Hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. Also will preach some place (after tomorrow) every Sunday at 11 A. M., every Wednesday evening at 8 P. M. The gentleman who lost his job through blindness and paralysis of the nerves has been completely cured and has gone into business again (telegraphy) at 477 Twenty-ninth st. The lady at the point of death from hemorrhage has been completely cured of that and is fast recovering of bronchitis in its most fearful form. Residence 515 Seventeenth st.; hours, from 10 to 11 A. M.

FORTUNE TELLING, 25c; 519 Sixteenth street; ladies only; hours 2 to 8 P. M.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

FURNITURE WANTED—We will give you more cash for your furniture and household goods than you can get anywhere. J. A. Munro & Co., 1517-19 Park st., Alameda, general auctioneers, Tel. red-423.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—One bundle and one basket of clothes in the neighborhood of Eighth and Poplar sts. Return to Sam Hop, 711 Seventh st., and receive reward.

LOST—Between East Oakland and Mills College, gold block with ruby setting. Return to Tribune office and receive reward.

LOST—Light overcoat last Saturday, in Fruitvale, Alameda or Oakland. Reward if returned to this office.

ATTORNEYS.

C. H. TEBBS, Attorney-at-Law, 1003½ Broadway, rooms 26-27.

BROOKS & BARGIS, Attorneys-at-Law, Parrott bldg., San Francisco. Telephone Jessie 691.

PHIL M. WALSH, Attorney-at-Law, Justices' Court Building, S. E. cor. Broadway and Eighth sts.

GEORGE W. LANGAN, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Livermore, Cal.; practices in all courts.

BEN F. WOOLNER, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law and Notary Public, 1005½ Broadway, rooms 7 and 8.

CLINTON G. DODGE, rooms 15 and 16, 906 Broadway.

FOX & GRAY, Attorneys-at-Law, Pacific Mutual building, entrance 6, fourth floor, San Francisco.

FRICK & GOODCELL, Attorneys-at-Law, Blake & Moffitt building, rooms 49-52.

GEORGE E. DE GOLIA, 967 Broadway, northeast corner of Ninth st., Oakland, room 2, telephone No. 38.

JOHNSON & SHAW, Law Office, 921 Broadway, rooms 2, 3 and 5.

MELVIN C. CHAPMAN, Attorney-at-Law, 957 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., rooms 3, 4 and 5.

SNOOK & CHURCH, Attorneys-at-Law, room 3, District Attorney's office, Court House.

NYE & KINSELL, Attorneys-at-Law, 861 Broadway.

R. M. FITZGERALD, Attorney-at-Law, 456 Broadway, rooms 1 and 2, Oakland.

SAMUEL BELL McKEE JR., Attorney-at-Law, 957 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

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A SET OF TEETH, $5; painless extracting free; fillings, 50c; crowns, $3.50; teeth without plates and bridgework a specialty.
PACIFIC DENTAL PARLORS,
18 Third Street.
Second door from Call building.

A FULL SET OF TEETH, $5; painless extracting; see our combination plate; thin as paper; warranted 10 years; teeth without plates; crown and bridge work our specialty; teeth implanted or transplanted; fillings, 50c; crowns, $3.50; all work painless and warranted. Chicago Dental Parlors, 24 Sixth st., S. F.

NEW YORK DENTISTS—Plates $5.00 up; silver fillings, 25c up; gold fillings, 75c up; plates mended, $1 up, all work warranted; painless extraction, 50c. 769 Mission st., S. F., southeast cor. Sixth st.

DR. W. E. TAYLOR, Dentist, Central Bank building, rooms 201-224; hours 9-12 and 1-5; Tel. Red-1351.

J. M. DUNN, D. D. S.—Dental parlors, 1008½ Broadway, rooms 14-16, Union National Bank building, Oakland, Cal.

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$7,000—Ranch near Vacaville, 25 acres fine fruit, 40 acres hay, etc.; near school; will exchange.
$650—Corner lot 50x100, near station; cheap.
$1,250—Lot 37½x125; street work completed.
$1,[illegible]—House six large rooms, lot 50x120.
$[illegible]—Business property, lot 50x100.
$[illegible]—House 8 rooms, lot 62x145; choice.
$[illegible]—House 8 rooms, lot 125x145; exchange.
$[illegible]—House 7 rooms, lot 50x150; fine home.
$[illegible]—House 9 rooms, lot 150x145; enquire.
$2,[illegible]—Twenty lots 3 blocks from station.
Large meeting and dancing halls, offices for professional men and agents, stores; all low rent.
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ONE, TWO, three, four or six furnished rooms for housekeeping if desired; every convenience; fine neighborhood. Address W. R. C., box 5, this office.

TWO NICE, sunny, well furnished rooms, first floor, now vacant; also one large, very pleasant suit; beautiful view; nice for two ladies or gentlemen; two beds. Brunswick Hotel, cor. Ninth and Washington sts.

$10—ONE NICE, sunny front suit, vacant. Brunswick Hotel, cor. Ninth and Washington sts.

IF YOU are looking for nice, well furnished rooms, sunny and pleasant, terms reasonable, call at the Brunswick Hotel, cor. Ninth and Washington sts. Mrs. M. Lamb, proprietress.

FURNISHED ROOMS for rent—Sunny front room in private family; no other roomers; suitable for lady or gentleman. Apply 669 Castro st.

FOR RENT—Dining room and kitchen, completely furnished, in a good hotel; central; in exchange for board; experienced persons only. Address B. F. W., box 5, this office.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms. 530 Twenty-fourth st.

FOR RENT—Sunny front furnished rooms; first class in every respect. Call 423 Sixth st.; convenient to narrow and broad gauge trains.

UNFURNISHED or furnished rooms; three or four rooms in flats; new plumbing; papered, painted; sun all day. 1453 Broadway.

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NINE large unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. 1162 Washington, cor. Fourteenth st.

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FLATS FOR RENT—Modern flats, 6 and 7 rooms, 1356-1360 Grove st., rent $20 and $22.50. Apply at 1454 Castro st.

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WANTED—A flat or cottage of four rooms for three adults; rent no more than $10; location central. Address X. Y., box 4, this office.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Near Fruitvale, three acres with a variety of bearing fruit trees and a four room cottage, which is supplied all the year with spring water through pipes; a fine place for raising chickens; a bargain; at $2,300; mortgage of $1,200 may be assumed. Albert Schmidt, 620 East Twelfth st., East Oakland.

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PROFESSIONALS—Three elegant rooms, newly furnished; bay windows to lease; moderate rent; very central. The Pleasanton, 1162 Washington st., cor. Fourteenth.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—Sunny house of nine rooms, all modern improvements; good yard and stable. Apply on premises, 1161 Market st.

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BAKERY FOR SALE—In good location and doing a fine business; no reasonable offer refused; owner wishes to leave Oakland. Apply at once for particulars to Blow & Thomson, 416 Fourteenth st.

CASH BUSINESS in Oakland for sale; price $400. Address Business, box 4, this office.

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ALL GUESTS at the Hotel Ramona, 139 Ellis st., appreciate the modern comforts and conveniences of a new house with its all night elevator service from the elegant vestibule on the ground floor, and the hot and cold water and electric call bells in all rooms; the central and yet quiet location is equally desirable for permanent winter quarters or for a temporary stay; a handsome front sunny suit just now and a few fine inside rooms at reasonable rates. Mrs. Kate S. Hart, manager. Rooms, 50c to $1.50 per day.

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MRS. S. SEAL, spiritual and business healing medium; cures tobacco and liquor habit; tobacco cured or no pay. 1116 Broadway.

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WOLFF AMERICAN high art cycles; first class repairing. Starratt Bros., 422 Twelfth st.

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DRESSMAKER would like a few more engagements in families; good cutter and fitter; suits made in two days; $1 per day. Apply 860 Clay st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

A COMPETENT WOMAN wants housework by the day; good references. Call or address Mrs. C., 969 Seventh st.

A LADY desires any kind of day work. Address 313 Sixth st.

A FIRST CLASS COOK wants situation; is excellent pastry cook and housekeeper. Call 313 Sixth st., near Harrison.

A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, will work cheap if she can have her daughter of 13 with her. Address 305 Orchard st.

LADY wants position to take care of club rooms. Address By, box 6, this office.

WOMAN wants day work. 805 Isabella street.

SITUATION WANTED by a Swedish girl to do sewing and upstairs work. Address 830 Sixteenth st., near Market.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—Mrs. Cattell, 525 Eighth st. near Clay; German, Scandinavian, all nationalities; referenced cooks, nurses, second girls, coachmen, gardeners, etc. Tel. 3291-black.

PRIVATE Employment Office—Mrs. L. C. Marvin's, 1153 Wash st. Tel. 2014-red.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

BRIGHT GIRLS, boys, wishing to gain a business college course, call at 513 Twenty-fourth st. near Telegraph ave., Monday bet. 4 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A woman for general housework; must be a good plain cook; three in family; references as to character required; wages $15. 461 East Twelfth st.

WANTED—Girls, cook and housework, $25, $20 and $25; girl companion and assist family, 2, $10. J. P. Johnston & Co., 872 Broadway.

WANTED—Elderly lady or couple as companion; rent free. Apply 78 Valley st. between 4 and 6 P. M.

TAILORESS and finishers on suits and cloaks wanted at Kahn Bros.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

COACHMAN—Position wanted by a competent, reliable Englishman; can take care of garden, etc.; references. Address F. D., box 5, this office.

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WANTED—By a gentleman, a position as nurse, attendant or companion to an invalid or elderly person. Address T. H., box 5, this office.

A JAPANESE BOY wants a place in family to do housework and cook. Address Y. K., P. O. box 17.

A STRONG, steady young German wants situation as gardener, coachman or man about place; willing to work. Address "German," box 7, Tribune office.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Two men for tunnel work by contract. Apply 1761 Ninth ave., E. Okd.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Windmill, Air-motor Eff; 3 years in use; in perfect order. Inquire 1761 Ninth ave., E. Okd.

LADY'S good second hand wheel for sale cheap. 902 Franklin st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.

PIANO BARGAINS (Second-Hand)
CLARK WISE & CO. 1128 BROADWAY

	Original Price.	Now.
Weber Upright	$500.00	$325.00
Kingsbury Upright ...	375.00	275.00
Duvernois Upright	350.00	250.00
Fischer Upright	——	125.00

Several good Squares ranging from $65 to $125. Easy payments, $3 to $10 per month.

MEDICAL.

A SURE, safe and speedy cure for all female diseases, from whatever cause; a home in confinement, with best possible care, with the privacy of a home and the conveniences of a hospital; those who are sick or discouraged should call on the doctor and state their case; they will find in her a true friend; all consultations free and absolutely confidential; a positive cure for the liquor, morphine and tobacco habit; every case guaranteed. Mrs. Dr. Gwyer, 226 Turk, San Francisco.

ALL monthly sickness, from whatever cause, restored in a few hours; safe and sure at all times when others have failed; every case guaranteed; my old time remedies never fail; years of experience; advice free; terms reasonable; home in confinement; 1120 Market st., S. F., over Owl drug store. Mrs. Dr. Daley.

REMOVED—Mrs. Dr. Scott of 419 Geary st.; office and residence now 1101 Market st., S. F.; treats all female complaints successfully; no charge until cured; treatment by mail; enclose stamp; consultation free.

A BLESSING to ladies suffering from irregularities and diseases peculiar to their sex; latest improved method of treatment; never fails; perfectly harmless; free from any bad effects; never makes them sick to make them well; travelers helped immediately; prices to suit the times; home in confinement. Dr. and Mrs. Davies, 14 McAllister st., next Hibernia Bank; consult free. French regulating pink pills, $2.

DR. C. C. O'DONNELL—Office and residence, 1206 Market st., San Francisco; office hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.; particular attention paid to diseases of women and children.

HAIR DRESSERS.

THEATRICAL WIGS—Artistic wig making to order. Mrs. L. C. Marvin, 1153 Washington.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GREAT CHANCE—For sixty days only, you can buy a beautiful lot in the Jones tract, in the best part of Elmhurst; cement sidewalks; graded streets; city water; very low prices; $5 and $10 per month, without interest or taxes. Every house built on this property rents at once; houses built on easy terms. See owner, A. Jones, Elmhurst, or L. L. M. Salsbury, agent Elmhurst Land Co., 465 Ninth st.

OCULISTS.

HAYWARD G. THOMAS, M. D.; office Central Bank building, Fourteenth and Broadway; hours 10 to 4.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

COTTON BROS. & CO., bridge builders and general contractors, engineers and builders of all kinds of bridge work; pile driving and wharf building. 478½ Tenth st., Oakland; telephone 513.

MUSICAL.

TEACHER of piano, organ, mandolin, guitar and banjo. 120 Fifth st. bet. Madison and Oak sts. Terms reasonable.

JUST THE THING—Private parties and lodges furnished with entertainments on the graphophone, giving all the latest songs and instrumental selections; catalogues, etc.; trial given; terms low. Call or address C. D. Parish, 129 San Pablo ave.

REAL ESTATE.

WILLIAM J. DINGEE,
WILLIAM J. DINGEE,
WILLIAM J. DINGEE,
WILLIAM J. DINGEE,
WILLIAM J. DINGEE,

OAKLAND, 460-462 EIGHTH ST.
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SPECIAL LIST OF BARGAINS.
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SPECIAL LIST OF BARGAINS.

$10,000—A Clay st. business lot 40x100; the southwest corner of Clay and Fifteenth sts.; future of this lot assured; Clay st. is fast becoming a business thoroughfare.

$2,000—An improved business corner; near Center st. station; will pay a good income; building contains store and flats above; ought to rent for $40 per month; cost present owner over $4,000.

$4,000—A fine house situated on Eighth st. near Adeline station, to exchange for a building lot in San Francisco; all modern improvements; cost $5,000.

$3,100—One of the best corners on Grove st. at half price; 90x100; first class improvements in neighborhood.

$15,000—A beautiful suburban home of five acres; will exchange for almost any other desirable property which does not require care and attention; owner a non-resident.

$2,500—A neat modern cottage home with large lot to exchange for house near local trains or in Alameda; will add $1,000 cash.

$2,250—Fine cottage of six rooms and bath, on Charter st. (or Twenty-second) between Grove st. and Telegraph ave.; easy terms; $250 cash; balance monthly.

$10,000—A beautiful residence on Jackson st., corner of Thirteenth; modern in all its appointments; fine stable; grounds handsomely decorated with choicest shrubs, roses, etc.; terms easy if desired.

$1,000—On Fruitvale ave.; two fine residence sites, 40x263; running through to Champion st.; offered at one-half price paid for adjoining properties; best buy on the avenue.

WILLIAM J. DINGEE,
WILLIAM J. DINGEE,
WILLIAM J. DINGEE,
WILLIAM J. DINGEE,

OAKLAND, 460-462 EIGHTH ST.
OAKLAND, 460-462 EIGHTH ST.
OAKLAND, 460-462 EIGHTH ST.

$15,000—Business property, Broadway corner; three story building with thirty rooms and three stores. This property can be made to pay and is a good proposition for the right party. The owner is in poor health and compelled to go South. In order to make an immediate sale owner will take one-half cash and balance in good real estate. Any one having property that they are desirous of turning into business property will do well to investigate this proposition at once, as this property is being offered for $10,000 less than was once refused for it. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st., Oakland.

$750—House and lot, a bargain, in Alameda; a neat cottage of four rooms, basement and chicken houses, all fenced, corner lot 33x100; good location for small store; a bargain; just the thing for anyone wanting a cheap home; three blocks of Alameda local train, one block of Alameda electric cars; has cost present owner $1,500; will make terms to the right party; see this at once. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st., Oakland.

$7,000—Formerly $10,000; fine suburban home in San Leandro of two and one-third acres on Ward avenue; in the immediate location of the elegant homes of Huff and Landers; sell at a bargain, or will exchange for a desirable residence in Oakland or San Francisco; any one wanting a suburban home convenient to electric cars and to local train to San Francisco will do well to investigate this property; all out in choice bearing fruit; has a good house of seven rooms, barn, windmill and tank; shrubberies and garden in good order. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st., Oakland.

$2,700—A bargain; a two story house of eight rooms on Tenth st., three blocks west of Washington; rents for $22.50 per month; all in first-class order; lot 25x100; owner a non-resident, but we can arrange easy terms. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st., Oakland.

$1,800—Cottage of four rooms, lot 25x100, centrally located; make an offer; near Tenth and Grove sts. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st., Oakland.

$2,650—Mortgage $2,000 at 8 per cent can remain; only $650 cash required; cottage five large rooms and bath, lot 30x100, beautifully located on West st. near Twentieth. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st., Oakland.

$150 cash, balance as monthly rent, secures a new, modern two story home of eight rooms and bath, lot 36x100, on Thirty-third st. near Grove; price only $2,650. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st., Oakland.

$1,500—Choice centrally located residence lot convenient to Central Bank; lot 40x100, worth $2,500; if you want a home lot on a choice street, go look at this at once; it is a choice bargain; have just sold the lot adjoining it for $50 per foot. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st., Oakland.

REAL ESTATE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have placed on sale

THE BEAUTIFUL BLOCK BOUNDED BY SEVENTH, EIGHTH, OAK AND MADISON STS.

At OAK STREET STATION,
And FACING MADISON SQUARE.

ABSOLUTELY THE CHOICEST RESIDENCE BLOCK IN THE CITY.

Lots 25, 33⅓ and 50 feet by 300.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

We will BUILD YOU A HOME TO ORDER and furnish any Lot in this Block upon SMALL CASH PAYMENT and EASY INSTALLMENTS.

Select now before they are all taken. For particulars, prices, etc., apply to

BELDEN & COOK,
BELDEN & COOK,

The Leading Real Estate Dealers and Installment Home Builders.

1112 BROADWAY,
Near Thirteenth Street.

$3,500—Eight room new and modern house; never been occupied; bath, high basement, gas and electricity; all of the latest improvements; lot 35x100; easy terms; Eighth ave. between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts. Call or address A. J. SAMUEL & CO., 468 Ninth st.

$2,250—Seven room cottage; lot 45x163; near Ninth and Center sts.; good barn, windmill and beautiful grounds; must be sold within fifteen days by order of court. Easy terms. Call or address A. J. SAMUEL & CO., 468 Ninth st.

$3,250—A new and modern eight room house; lot 40x170; house and improvements two years old; sold at that time for $4,500; must be sold within thirty days; easy terms. Call on A. J. SAMUEL & CO., 468 Ninth st.

$1,250—Four room cottage; lot 25x70; easy terms; Alice st. near Sixth. A. J. SAMUEL & CO., 468 Ninth st.

$2,000—Five room cottage; large lot; Fifth st. near Alice; easy terms. A. J. SAMUEL & CO., 468 Ninth st.

AT PRIVATE SALE
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN THE SANFORD TRACT,
CORNER SEMINARY AVENUE AND SAN LEANDRO ROAD, NEAR
—FRUITVALE.—
ON THE LINE OF THE OAKLAND, SAN LEANDRO & HAYWARDS ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
One-fourth——CASH——One fourth
BALANCE IN 6, 12 AND 18 MONTHS, INTEREST AT 8 PER CENT PER ANNUM, PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
POSITIVELY THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO PURCHASERS OF CHEAP LOTS.
ON THE LINE OF THE OAKLAND, SAN LEANDRO & HAYWARDS ELECTRIC RY.
ONLY ONE-FOURTH CASH.
BALANCE IN 6, 12 AND 18 MONTHS.
ONLY 8 PER CENT INTEREST.
200——BEAUTIFUL LOTS——200
FROM $100 UP.
TO REACH THE PROPERTY GET OFF AT SEMINARY PARK STATION.
THE SEMINARY PARK STATION OF THE LOCAL ROAD IS WITHIN EASY REACH. MANY OF THE LOTS FRONT ON SEMINARY AVENUE AND SAN LEANDRO ROAD.
THE OAKLAND, SAN LEANDRO & HAYWARDS ELECTRIC RAILWAY PASS THE PROPERTY EVERY FEW MINUTES.
TITLE PERFECT.
REMEMBER THE TERMS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENT.
INTEREST AT 8 PER CENT PER ANNUM, PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
FOR MAPS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
—S. S. AUSTIN.—
1101 TWENTY-THIRD AVENUE,
EAST OAKLAND.

EASIER THAN CLONDYKE—A large block of land for sale in Oakland; contains 66 building lots; this property can be sold for less than present actual value. For full particulars, apply to

BLOW & THOMSON,
416 FOURTEENTH STREET,
OAKLAND.

FOR RENT—We will build a fine new lodging house of 25 large rooms to suit tenant. For further information, apply to

BLOW & THOMSON,
BUILDERS,
416 FOURTEENTH STREET.

FOR SALE—Sacrifice, to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused; five room cottage, centrally located.

BLOW & THOMSON,
416 FOURTEENTH STREET.

THE E. P. VANDERCOOK CO.
453 NINTH ST.

San Pablo Ave. Snap—155 feet frontage on San Pablo ave. together with large lot in rear fronting on cross street; improvements on small portion of lot rented for $25 per month; $15,000 has been offered for this property; this is a fine speculative opportunity; price now only $9,500.
$1,575—A very choice lot on East Fourteenth st., East Oakland; worth $2,500; convenient to cars and local train. 1270
$3,250—A new two story house of 8 rooms and bath, situate on choice residence street between Telegraph ave. and Grove st.; lot 35x112. 1186
$2,100—A large lot with barn, well and windmill, on Twentieth st. near San Pablo ave.; very cheap. 1175
$18 per front foot—Some choice lots on Thirty-fourth st. near Telegraph ave.; street work all done. 1153
$1,100—Worth $1,500; a lot 50x140 on Thirty-second st. near Grove. 1098
$9,000—A good buy; three two story houses within a few blocks of the City Hall, paying $77.50 per month; easily worth $12,500. 1211
Only $10 per front foot—The cheapest on the market; a large lot on Perry st., Vernon Heights, as a whole or in subdivisions; street work all done; easily worth $20 per front foot. 1090
$750—An acre lot near Mills College, suitable for suburban residence; fine view of valley; good location.

THE E. P. VANDERCOOK CO.
453 NINTH ST.

REAL ESTATE

THE FAMOUS
ADAMS POINT PROPERTY
—In the—
HEART OF OAKLAND.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We announce the offering of the first subdivision of the famous "Adams Point Property."

Thousands all over the State have picnicked under and admired the magnificent old oaks during the past forty years on this property. All the streets are graded, curbed, sewered and macadamized; cement walks are now being laid; ornamental shade trees will be planted; in fact, every lot free of cost to purchasers; gas and water pipes are laid on both sides of every street; this property is surrounded by the residences of Senator George C. Perkins, Chas. M. Cooke, Frank C. Havens, W. W. Whitman, R. George Zahn, Chas. Olney, A. F. Coffin, E. P. Flint, John L. Howard and many other fine homes; a combination of lake, bay, hill and city views such as no other property commands; lots are from 130 to 160 feet deep; no improvements of a less value than $3,000 allowed; prices from $20 to $40 per front foot; special prices and special terms will be made with the first twenty purchasers.

Call at once while you can have the best selection.

Carriages to show the property always ready. Send for illustrated souvenir containing views on and about the property.

LAKE SHORE LAND CO.
A. H. BREED, Manager, 1070 Broadway, Oakland.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.

BUSINESS PROPERTY,
BUSINESS PROPERTY,
$195 PER FOOT.
$195 PER FOOT.
To Close An Estate.

One block from Broadway.
100 feet south from Twelfth st.
Lot 62½x100 feet.
Two buildings, two stories each.
—Apply to—
E. W. WOODWARD, 965 Broadway
Or W. B. HARDY
For ten days only.

MONEY TO LOAN.

AT LOWEST RATES—Advances made on furniture or pianos in San Francisco, Oakland or Alameda; with or without removal; deal direct; no commissions; no delays. J. Noonan, 1017 to 1023 Mission st. above Sixth, San Francisco; tel. south 14.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Grass rods from good lawn. 1761 Ninth ave., E. Okd.

A TIP ON THE RACES.

Rev. Edwards Davis Wants Christians to Have a Day at the Track.

The Rev. Edwards Davis of the Central Christian Church wants the Christian element to have a day at the race track and has asked President Williams of the Jockey Club to accede to his request. The latter announces that he will pay no attention to the letter of the minister.

Mr. Davis spoke last evening on "A Straight Tip on the Races." He said:

"If anyone thinks that the thousands that throng to the race track go there to see the horses run, he must be a farmer. I have addressed Mr. Tom Williams, Jr., president of the Oakland track, soliciting a Christian day at the races when drinking and gambling would be prohibited. I have not been authorized to announce the day as yet; however, I confess an anxiety to enjoy an exhibition of equine fleetness. It's the same old story of going to the circus to see the elephant. O Elephant! what crimes have been committed in thy name!"

The letter referred to by Mr. Davis in his address reads as follows:

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 4, 1897.

Mr. Tom Williams, Jr., Oakland, Cal.

My Dear Sir:—For some time I have anticipated meeting you, but in that the lines of our lives are not convergent, I take this means of communication.

To-morrow night I am to give to my hearers, "A Straight Tip on the Races." I believe that an interest in horse racing is not entirely due to commercial avaricious ness; indeed, I believe there are many Christian people who would enjoy the races under consistent circumstances. I therefore request you to consider and inform me of your opinion before Sunday evening's service as to the possibility of having a Christian day at the races.

This, of course, would preclude drinking and gambling. The regular admission might be charged. I will announce the day and seek to make an anomaly of a race without gambling and its attendant vices a success. I have seen so many Christians of late riding on the San Pablo cars that I am sure such a day would be an economy of conscience to them.

Trusting that it may soon be the fortune of a moral element in the community to enjoy the invigoration of the races, I beg to subscribe myself in the human race to divinity, Sincerely,

EDWARDS DAVIS.

EXCURSION TO MEXICO.

The Santa Fe will run a personally conducted excursion from California to the City of Mexico, leaving San Francisco Monday, January 17, 1898. This excursion will be strictly first class, and will occupy a Pullman Palace sleeping car going via Mojave, Albuquerque and El Paso to the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. The tour will occupy a period of thirty-five days, and all the principal cities of old Mexico will be visited. The tickets will include all railroad fares, all charges for Pullman sleeper, meals, street car fares, transfers, and in fact every necessary expense for the entire trip. A very low rate has been made for this tour, and a month of wonderful sight seeing is promised all who may conclude to go.

Full information, with rates and itinerary, may be had by addressing any agent of the Santa Fe route.

Notice the elaborate corset display in our Broadway window, and interview Miss Keppler on the advantages of a correctly fitting corset.

TAFT & PENNOYER,
1103-5-7 Broadway

Bay City Flour makes best bread.

Ajello's Groceries

Are bought for cash, sold for cash, and beat the "commercial grocers" prices. Look! two pounds good coffee, 25 cents; a splendid tea for 20 cents per pound. 926 Twenty-fourth street. Telephone Red 1415. Free delivery.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

OFFICIAL RECORDS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1897.

DEEDS.

Dec 3, 97—John & Sarah H McCarthy to North Bkly Cong'tnal Church, Bkly, SW Cedar and Oxford sts S 71.01 W 135 N 61.55 E 130.05 to beg, being lot 13 blk D, Percy tct, To correct 585 d 449, $100.

Oct 16, 97—Frank W Spiars to Annie M Spiars, Okd, SW 21st and Market sts S 34-7¾ W 125 N 28-10½ E 125-1½ to beg, being lot 1 Map of sub Wall tct, Gift.

Oct 16,97—Same to Same, Okd, E Myrtle st 89 S 26th st S 100 x E 125, Gift.

Apr 16, 92—Chas A Sullivan to P J G Kenna, E Okd, SW E-22d st 150 SE 11th av SE 50 x SW 120, blk 130, Clinton, $10.

Nov 23, 97—E C & Mary D Sessions to Lydia L McKenzie & Rollin McCune, E Okd, All int NE E-21st st 110 SE 13th av SE 124 x NE 300 blk 129, Same, $10.

Dec 2, 97—Mary E Dewing to H I Kyle, Okd Tp, W-12th st 155 N Villa av W 100 x N 60, being lots 20 and 21 blk 2, San Pablo av Villa tct, $10.

Nov 24, 97—Chas Clausen & Saml Kellett by comr to Henry Cowell, Bklyn Tp, S Walter av 25 E Berlin st E 34.77 S 100 W 37.57 N 100 to beg, being ptn Alvin tct, $1000.

Jan 24, 96—F W Spiars to Annie M Spiars, Bklyn Tp, NW High st 5.05 chs NE Main County road Okd to San Leandro th NE 3.38 chs NW 6.412 chs SW 3.40 chs SE 6.41 chs to beg, contg 2.104 acres, being within the Antonio Maria Peralta ptn Ro San Antonio, Gift.

PROBATE.

3684—Dec 4, 97—Est Thos Mills, decree distribution to Jas & Eliza Mills and Mary Andrews (und 1-3 each) W Webster 200 S Railroad av S 70 x W 223-10½, Ala, subj to a mtge to Union Svgs Bank for $1561; also personal ppty.

MORTGAGES.

Dec 2, 97—R H & Sarah Carr to N G Caulter, Bklyn Tp, W Whittier st 359 N E-14th st N 50 x W 146 blk A, Resub Fruitvale tct, Dec 2, 99, $400.

Dec 2, 97—Allexey W Von Schmidt to John W & Andrew A Brown extrs Est Andrew Brown, Ala, SW Eagle av and Schiller st S 125 x W 30 blk 49, Bartlett ppty, 3 years 8½ per cent, $900.

Nov 29, 97—P J G & Ellen Kenna to Hibernia S & L Socy, E Okd, N cor 13th av and E-21st st NE 100 x NW 200 blk 13, Clinton; NW 13th av 120 SW E-22d st S W30 x NW 150 blk 130, Same; SW E-22d st 120 NW 13th av NW 30 x SW 120 blk 130, Same, 1 year 7½ per cent, $3500.

RELEASES.

Dec 4, 97—Bank of San Leandro to Joseph D Armstrong, Eden Tp, 466 m 278 3.20 acres beg on NW line county road N 1,007 ft SE corner lot 11, Duncan Cameron tract th NW 6.80 chs SW 4.08 chs SE 8.57 NE .42 chn NE 4.18 chs to beg, $1,100.

Marginal—Blix Smith to P H and Sarah Carr, Bklyn Tp, 439 m 245, lots 20 and 21, blk A, resub Fruitvale tract, $300.

RECONVEYANCES.

Nov 8, 97—S F Savings Union to S J Hill, 596 d 21, W Hollis st 310.10 N Park av W 133 x N 64 being ptn Plot 6, Ro V and D Peralta, Okd Tp, $1,500.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

HOMESTEADS.

Nov 30, 97—Flora Farley, declaration, NW Channing Way and Telegraph av W 50 x N 130 blk 2, Beaver tract, Bkly, $5,000.

BILL OF SALE.

Oct 14, 97—Harvey George to Rosetta V George, all int in business at No 1203 Railroad av, Ala, $1.

LIS PENDENS.

14,607—Dec 4, 97—Julia T Moss, trustee Estate J Mora Moss vs Tatlow, John and Emily R Jackson et al, to foreclose 477 m 453, 4.35 acres beg at a fence post near the NW corner of Manuel Silva's barn, th NE 5.70 chs NE 4.48 chs SE 5.18 chs SW 10.60 chs NW 2.00 chs NW 75 links to beg, Bklyn Tp.

Also 88.94 acres beg at a pt in Aldrich's S line at NW cor 33-acre tract of land conveyed by Manuel Silva to Antonio Silva by deed of February 25, '71, thence SW 3.30 chs SW 6 chs SW 7 chs SW 6.40 chs SW 12.75 chs SE 11.75 chs SE 6 chs SE 7.50 chs NE 13.80 chs SE 2.00 chs SE 5 chs SE 2 chs NE 12.43 chs NE 2.46 chs NW 67 links NW 25.70 chs NW 6 chs to beg, Bklyn Tp, $2,000.

14,609—Dec 4, 97—W J Schmidt vs Mary J Knox et al, to foreclose street lien, SE Shattuck av and Woolsey st S 50.08 E 123.44 N 50 W 120.50 to beg, blk G, Newbury tract, Bkly, $34.

BUILDER'S CONTRACT.

Nov 27, 97—Mrs. B E Bradbury (owner) with A Belknap and A C Van House (contractors) architect A W Smith. House moving and raising, alterations and additions, repairs and fences to a 2-story frame bldg on NE Railroad av and Morton st N 100 x E 100, Alameda.

Moved, raised, brick work completed, new foundation and underpinning completed, all plumbing and sewering completed and roof reshingled, $400; completed, $460; usual 35 days, $316. Total, $1,116. Bonds $300, H E Jenkins and Mrs. E J Chivree sureties. Limit 40 working days; forfeit $5 per day. Plans and specifications filed.

LIENS.

Dec 3, 97—L R Wicker vs Hannah R Farram, NE E-21st st 475 SE 21st av SE 50 x NE 140 blk 67, map of Northern Addn to Bklyn, E Okd, $145.

Dec 4, 97—Remillard Brick Company vs Ann M Snyder et al, SE 9th and Washington st E 75 x S 50 blk 89, Okd, $112.

SUPERIOR COURT ACTIONS.

14,607 D 2—Julia T. Moss, trustee estate J. Mora Moss, vs. Tatlow, John and Emily R. Jackson et al. as in lis pendens, $2,000; Edward C. Harrison.

14,608 D 3—John Landero vs. Susan Hays, note $442, Van Ness and Redman.

14,609—W. J. Schmidt vs. Mary J. Knox et al, as in lis pendens, $34; W. S. C. Schmidt.

INSOLVENCY.

14,605 D 1—W. G. Stewart, clerk, petition by debtor; liabilities, $593; assets, personal property, $100; personal property exempt, $100. Signed and filed Dec. 3, 1897. J. A. Sands.

SHERIFFS SALES.

Dec 6, 97—Jacob Levi Sr vs Frederick J Ramme et al, The N 90 ft of lot 36 and S 30 ft of lot 37, Revised Map J Levi Sr tct, Bklyn Tp. At 2 P M in front of Court House.

Dec. 9, 1897—Jacob Levi, Sr., vs. Frederick J. Ramme et al., the N 90 ft of lot 36 and S 30 ft of lot 37, revised map J. Levi, Sr., tract, Bklyn Tp. At 2 P. M. in front of Court House.

Dec. 9, 1897—Oakland Paving Co. vs. Andrew Linden, E San Pablo av 235.21 N Bancroft way N 25 x E 150 blk G, Bryant tract, Bkly. At 10 A. M. in front of Court House.

COMMISSIONER'S SALES.

Dec 6, 97—Puget Sound Lumber Co vs Asa C Stoddard et al, Lots 6 and 7 blk E less a strip 10 ft wide on S side for opening Encinal av, Lands adjct to Encinal, Ala. At 10 A M in front of Court House.

Dec 7, 97—Union Savings Bank vs Est Annie T Hickling et al, W Campbell 119 N Taylor N 42 x W 92-4 blk 700, Okd. At 10 A M in front of Court House.

Dec 8, 97—Regina Scheyer vs Jenny Borgstrom et al, S Central av where the dividing line bet lds fmly owned by Jas Heron and lds fmly owned by G Aughinbaugh intersects said av W 100 x S 150 being ptn Auginbaugh 223 acre tct, Ala, At 2 P M in front of Court House.

Dec 11, 97—Louis Reiner vs Martin Rubanick et al, Lot 15 blk C, Peralta Park, Lot 23 Peralta Park, Southern Anx, Bkly; Also lot 23 blk B, Janes tct, Bkly. At 10 A M in front of Court House.

Dec 13, 97—David Anderson vs J A Eastman et al, Lot 10 blk D, Latham Terrace, Bklyn Tp. At 2 P M in front Court House.

Oakland Bank of Savings vs Estate Jennie E Phillips et al, NW 13th av 66.8 SW E-22nd st SW 33.4 x NW 120 blk 130, Clinton, E Okd. At 10 A M in front of Court House.

Mary K Commins vs Francis J Woodward et al, SW E-17th st 200 SE 13th av SE 71.5 x SW 100 Clinton, E Okd. At 10 A M in front of Court House.

Dec 15, 97—Oakland Bank of Savings vs Estate Agnes Taylor et al, W Market, 338 N 24th S 56.4 W 125 N 56.4 E 125 to beg, blk 520 Okd. At 10 A M in front of Court House.

Dec 23, 97—Jane Birdsall vs John H Jacobsen et al, Lot 6 blk N, Curtis and Williams tct, Okd. At 2 P M in front of Court House.

Dec. 3, 1897—Puget Sound Lumber Co. vs. Asa C. Stoddard et al, lots 6 and 7 blk E, less a strip 10 feet wide on S side for opening Encinal av, lands adjct to Encinal, Ala. At 10 A. M. in front of Court House.

Dec. 7, 1897—Union Savings Bank vs. estate Annie T. Hickling et al., W Campbell 119 N Taylor N 42 x W 92-4 blk 700, Okd. At 10 A. M. in front of Court House.

LETTER LIST.

Ahnefeld, Bertha	Aiken, James
Allen, Mrs Melith	Anepuky, Dr C
Anderson, Mrs Geo	Anderson, P H
Anderson, Miss Tilda	Arnold, T J & Co
Baker, Mrs	Baker, Mrs Eliza A
Barbofia, Agustinno	Bearn, Willard
Becks, Joshua	Berry, W D
Berry, Miss C	Bernardo, Jno
Bower, M M	Braden, H Robert
Braden, Mrs	Brandt, Peter
Briggen, Fred	Bridges, Mrs David
Brown, Mrs Leo A	Brown, T H
Browning, R C	Burke, Henry
Busey, R T	Butran, F H
Campbell, M A	Casurang, Frank
Chambers F M Sr	Cox, Mrs Mary
Criss, Mrs I T	Crockett Refinery
Croff, D	Curtis, Waldo W
Da Ponta, Manoel	Davise, Mr
Detective Agency	Dooley, Miss Celia
Donairo, Mrs Henry	Dolan, M E
Dority, Miss B	Dorsey, Mrs Ella
Dyer, Mrs Deborah C	Duren, J F
	Duffy, Mrs Ellen
Easton, Minnie	Earlston, Robt
Emmerson, Mrs	Emmerson, Mrs Mary
Fannon, Mrs	Faust, Mrs Katie A
Farrish, J W	Farmer, Geo T
Ferrier, Miss R	Fisher, H R
Fitzpatrick, Mrs P B	Floto, G H
Forest, Mrs A J	Foster, Miss
Francis, Mrs L	Fredrekson, Mrs Ida
Geagan, Lizzie	Gehricks, Dr F
Gegan, Rose	Gibson, Mrs A
Griffin, Ben	Groff, Mrs M A
Guinasso, G	
Hagerman, Jno W	Ham, Mrs E M
Harrison, Miss L	Hays, Mrs A I
Helvig, Minnie	Henderson, John
Henderson, Mrs J H	Henderson, Mrs J S
Hemphill, F A	Hening, J J
Higuera, Julia	Hilton, Dr E
Hins, Mrs J	Hoesly, Miss A S
Hornick, Mrs A P	Hornick, Miss
Hunt, Miss Frankie	Hunt, Miss A E
Irwin, A T	Jacobs, Jeffrey
Jonson, Alfrid	Johnson, J
Jonson, Lem	Joseph, Mrs
Julian, Geo B	
Kavanagh, Miss A M	Keeler, Waldemar
	Kengs, J
Kenville, Maggie	Kennedy, John T
Kindlespire, Mrs M J	Kimble, Miss
	Kimball, Mr
Kiphen, Mrs Lizzie	Kirchner, M E
Klock, Alfonso	
Lake, Mrs Henry	Laufer, Fred
Laughead, C A	Linteren, N
Leslie, Mrs James	Little, Wm H
Lovell, Susie	
Maggs, Mrs A M	Miller, Jno P
Martin, Rolla A	Martin, Hellen
MacAnderson, Joseph	Mathar, Sarafina S
	McClurg, Cora
McArthur, J B	McHugh, Susan
McCourtney, Lillian	Mellor, A
McMahon, Miss A	Miller, C C
Miner, Miss Anita	Miller, Mrs Maud
Miller, Mrs E	Mitchell, Mrs Sarah
Monroe, H F	Mony, Jack
Moon, Dr A F Morton	Morgan, Mrs Cosmo
	Munn, Mrs Maggie J
Nelson, Mrs	Nelson, N
Nielsen, Miss Minie	Nickerson, Mrs Bell
O'Grady, Thos	Oleson, Mrs Amy
Olsson, Miss Elna	Orloff, Mrs
Palmer, Eleanor	Parker, C D
Parker, M J	Peralta, B
Perry, M	Petterson, Evelyn M
Peters, Clara	Petson, W D
Phinney, Jessie	Pietz, Henriette
Pidgeon, J V	Powers, Miss Verena E
Powers, May	
Price, W Wightman	
Reeves, Geo B	Renfro, Nettie F
Reynolds, Edna	Rivers, Mrs Libbie
Robison, Mrs A K	Robbinson, Mollie
Rubedox, Eugene	
Samuel, J	Salcedo, E R
Scott, John	Sexton, Mrs Emilie
Shavers, Mrs Annie	Silvesta, M
Silvey, A	Silsby, Mary H
Simmons, Mrs Annie	Smith, Alex Walker
Smith, Lulu	Smith, Mrs John
Smith, L W	Snyder, Wm
Soulding, T A	Soza, Manuel K
Soto, Mrs	Spencer, Jno
Staire, Mrs S L	Stanton, S G
Stoneberg, Mrs	Stone, Mrs S B
Summerfield & Roman	Sullivan, D P
	Sylvia, Mrs M
Furley, Thos	Tenny, H D
Tallin, Miss S	Thorstenson, John
Thomas, Austen	Thomas, Hiram A
Thompson, Clyde	Thompson, Fenton
Thompson, B	Thurston, Rev Chas E
Toben, Susan	
Townsend, W R	Trudeau, Mose
Tuttle, F S	Tweedale, Samuel
Van Fossen, J C	Vatle, Frank
Walker, John F	Warner, J E
Watts, Mrs Alfred	Watton, Clara
Webb, Mrs M G	Wetche, C Fred
Whartenby, Mrs A	Whitney, Nellie E
White, S W	Wiley, Norma Lucile
Wilkie, J H	Willard, Rose
Wilde, Jno A	Wilkie & Anderson
Wilt, I S	Williams, H
Wilson, Hans	Wilson, Geo R
Wollitz, Mrs Emma	Woodruff, Mrs Geo
York, S M	
Zimmerman, Miss K	

J. J. WHITE, Postmaster.

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Cheap coal—promptly delivered coal—full weight coal—go to E. H. Fish, Pacific Coal Yard, 361 Sixth. Tel. Main 34.

RAILROAD.

Southern Pacific Company

Trains Are Due to Arrive and Leave

—at—

OAKLAND

SIXTEENTH STREET STATION.

Leave.	From October 24, 1897.	Arrive.
7:34 a	Benicia, Suisun, Sacramento	10:14 a
7:34 a	Marysville, Oroville and Redding via Woodland	5:14 p
7:34 a	Vacaville and Rumsey	8:04 p
8:04 a	Vallejo, Napa, Calistoga, Santa Rosa, Martinez and San Ramon	5:34 p
5:37 a	Atlantic Express, Ogden and East	8:04 p
9:34 a	New Orleans Express, Raymond, Fresno, Santa Berbara and Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans and the East	6:04 p
9:34 a	Vallejo, Martinez, Fresno	11:45 a
2:01 p	Martinez and way stations	7:14 p
4:34 p	Vallejo, Napa, Calistoga, El Verano, Santa Rosa, Martinez and San Ramon	8:14 a
4:38 p	Benicia, Winters, Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Sacramento	10:14 a
5:09 p	Los Angeles Express, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Bakersfield, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles	7:04 a
5:09 p	Santa Fe Route, Atlantic Express for Mojave and East	6:04 p
f6:00 p	"Sunset Limited," Los Angeles, El Paso, Fort Worth, Little Rock, St. Louis, Chicago and East	°9:39 a
6:40 p	European Mail, Ogden and East	9:09 p
‡8:30 p	Vallejo	†7:30 p
8:36 p	Oregon Express, Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Puget Sound and East	7:36 a

NILES ROUTE.

First Street Near Broadway.

*6:36 a	Via Seventh St., Niles, San Jose and way stations	8:06 a
9:10 a	Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville and Red Bluff	3:37 p
*9:10 a	Peters, Milton and Oakdale	*6:39 p
2:30 p	Livermore, Mendota, Hanford and Visalia	3:37 p
5:09 p	Niles, Tracy, Stockton	6:39 p
6:40 p	Haywards, Niles and San Jose	7:07 a

A for morning. P for afternoon.
†Saturdays only.
‡Sundays only.
*Sundays excepted.
fMondays and Thursdays.
°Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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—TO—

Leona Heights and Mills College

TRAINS LEAVE TIDAL CANAL BRIDGE, ALAMEDA.

8:00, 9:00, *9:30, 10:00, *10:30, 11:00, *11:30 a. m.; 12:00, *12:30, 1:00, *1:30, 2:00, *2:30, 3:00, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:00, *5:30, 6:00, *6:30, 7:00, *7:30, 8.00, 9:00, 10:00 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE LEONA HEIGHTS.

7:35, 8:30, *9.00, 9:30, *10:00, 10:30, *11:00, 11:30 a. m.; *12:00, 12:30, *1:00, 1:30, *2:00, 2:30, *3:00, 3:30, *3:30, *4:00, 4:30, *5:00, 5:30, *6:00, 6:30, *7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 p. m.

*Sundays only.

Passengers from Oakland and Alameda take Alameda, Oakland and Piedmont Electric Railway cars to Tidal Canal bridge. Allow twenty-five minutes from Eleventh and Broadway and fifteen minutes from Thirteenth avenue and East Twelfth street. Round Trip Tickets from any point in Alameda or Oakland can be purchased of Alameda, Oakland and Piedmont Electric Railway conductors.

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From Spear-street Wharf, at 10 a. m.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA....Dec. 4, 14, 24
COLUMBIA....Dec. 9, 19, 29

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Through tickets and through baggage to all Eastern points. Rates and folders upon application to

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BANKS.

Oakland Bank of Savings

Cor. Broadway and 12th St.

INCORPORATED 1867.

Authorized Capital....$1,000,000 00
Capital Paid in....480,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Fund....156,147 75
Deposits July 1, 1897....5,170,746 83

OFFICERS.

ISAAC L. REQUA....President
HENRY ROGERS....Vice President
W. W. GARTHWAITE....Cashier
E. C. HAGAR....Assistant Cashier

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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General banking business transacted; interest allowed on term deposits; loans on real estate and approved collateral at lowest market rates.

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Union Savings Bank

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Transacts a General SAVINGS and COMMERCIAL Business.

Capital Fully Paid, $ 300,000 00
Reserve Fund, - - 100,000 00
Deposits Dec. 31, '96, $2,739,509 72

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. West Martin, Thomas Prather, R. S. Farrelly, Hiram Tubbs, C. E. Palmer, William G. Henshaw, A. A. Moore, S. Huff, Herman A. Tubbs, H. W. Meek, Thomas Crellin.

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Exchange on Foreign and Eastern cities. Interest allowed on all savings deposits remaining three calendar months.

No entrance fee.

Remittances from the country may be made by express or checks on banks in San Francisco, and books will be returned.

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First National Bank of Oakland

Northeast corner Tenth and Broadway.

Capital stock paid up....$300,000

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G. W. McNEAR....Vice President
L. G. BURPEE....Cashier

DIRECTORS—G. W. McNear, E. W. Runyon, W. P. Jones, Wallace Everson, L. C. Morehouse, P. E. Bowles, W. H. Chickering, L. G. Burpee, G. W. McNear Jr.

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FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' SAVINGS BANK

1103 Broadway near Twelfth St.

Incorporated according to the laws of the State of California, November 10, 1892.

Interest paid on deposits.

Money loaned on real estate.

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UNION NATIONAL BANK OF OAKLAND

Location, N. W. Cor. of Broadway and Twelfth St.

THOMAS PRATHER....President
HON. J. WEST MARTIN....Vice President
CHARLES E. PALMER....Cashier

DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. West Martin, Socrates Huff, John C. Adams, D. Henshaw Ward, Edson F. Adams, R. S. Farrelly, Thomas Prather.

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Central Bank

Broadway and 14th St.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Authorized capital....$1,000,000
Capital fully paid up....200,000
Surplus and undivided profits....75,000

THOMAS CRELLIN....President
W. G. PALMANTEER....Vice President
C. R. YATES....Cashier

DIRECTORS.

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W. G. Palmanteer,	George D. Metcalf,
H. B. Ainsworth,	F. K. Shattuck,
J. W. Phillips,	George C. Perkins,
L. C. Morehouse,	Thomas Crellin,
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Transacts a general banking business. Interest allowed on term deposits. Loans made on real estate and approved security. Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Principal Correspondents—First National Bank, San Francisco; Chase National Bank, New York; Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago; Nebraska National Bank, Omaha.

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Masonic Temple Building.

Corner Twelfth and Washington Streets, Oakland.

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Special attention to those who, for any reason, have not done well in classes.

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RESIDENCE......1535 WEBSTER ST.

LEGAL.

Notice for Plans, Specifications Strain Sheets and Working Details for the Construction of Bridge Over San Antonio Estuary, Alameda County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Alameda, State of California, will, at his office in the Hall of Records in the city of Oakland, in said county, receive plans, specifications, strain sheets and working details for the construction of a bridge crossing the estuary of San Antonio, on the extension of the line of Webster street, between the city of Oakland and the city of Alameda. The same to be presented and filed with said Clerk not later than Monday, January 10th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Said bridge is to have a total length of 892 feet, with a swing span in the channel consisting of two openings, each of 150 feet in the clear. The width of roadway to be not less than 22 feet in the clear with 2, 5 foot sidewalks in the clear. Said bridge to be designed and proportioned to carry a concentrated load of twenty tons on two axles, 10 ft. centres on any part of the roadway. Provision to be made for a double track electric road. The stringers to be calculated for 1,050 lbs per lineal foot of each rail.

Notice is hereby given that a premium of $1,000.00 will be paid for the plans, specifications, strain sheets and working details adopted.

With each set of plans and specifications submitted, the person or firm submitting the same must deposit with the Clerk an estimate of the cost of the bridge upon such plans and specifications, and also a certified check for 10 per cent of such estimated cost, payable to Frank C. Jordan, Clerk of said Board, as a guarantee that such person or firm whose plans, specifications, strain sheets and working details are finally adopted, will, before the bids for such work are opened, furnish a good and sufficient bond for 25 per cent of such person or firm's estimated cost of such structure, the conditions of such bond requiring that if there be no responsible bids within the limit of the estimated cost, the person or firm whose plans, specifications, strain sheets and working details are adopted will pay to the said county of Alameda the difference between such person or firm's estimated cost and the lowest responsible bid submitted on the plans, specifications, strain sheets and working details presented by said person or firm.

Further notice is hereby given that all plans, specifications, strain sheets and working details received by the Clerk in sealed packages or envelopes, for presentation to said Board of Supervisors, will be subject to the approval of the War Department of the United States in all details and particulars before final acceptance and adoption by this Board.

Further notice is hereby given that the plans, specifications, strain sheets and working details received by said Clerk not later than Monday, January 10th, 1898, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, will immediately thereafter by said Clerk be presented to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Alameda at the regular meeting of said Board.

(Seal) FRANK C. JORDAN,

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda, State of California.

Dated Oakland, Cal., December 1st, 1897.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the county of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Adelaide B. Ewing, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Adelaide B. Ewing, deceased, and for the issuance to S. Howard Ewing of letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court, and that Monday, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the city of Oakland, in said county of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition and proving said will, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, November 29th, 1897.

FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.

By F. D. ADAMS, Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE OF CONFIRMATION OF SALE.

In the matter of E. G. Buswell, an insolvent debtor.

I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that I will apply to court for an order confirming the sale of the entire stock of said insolvent debtor, and now in possession of the undersigned, said sale being made under and in pursuance to certain order to sell at private sale made and rendered on the 24th day of November, 1897; said application will be made on Thursday, the 9th day of December, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Department No. 3 of the Superior Court of Alameda county, California.

W. W. CRANE, Assignee.

MOORE JR. and McCONAGHY, Attorneys for Assignee.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

State and County Taxes for the Year 1897.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR the year 1897.

To all taxpayers in the county of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the county of Alameda, State of California, is in receipt of the assessment book of said county of Alameda, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment book for State and county taxes for the year 1897, on all property within the county of Alameda, has been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said county of Alameda, in the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, every day (except legal holidays) during office hours, after the second Monday in October, 1897, and as follows:

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one-half of the taxes on all real property in the said county of Alameda, will be due and payable on the

SECOND MONDAY IN OCTOBER IN THE YEAR 1897.

At my office in the Court House of said Alameda county, situated in the city of Oakland, in said county, every day (not a legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1897,

At 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1898, five per cent will be added thereto.

And notice is further given that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property in said Alameda county for the year 1897 will be payable to the undersigned, Tax Collector of said Alameda county, as aforesaid, at the office of the Tax Collector, as aforesaid, on and after the first Monday in January, 1898, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN APRIL, 1898,

At 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

Notice is hereby further given that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

And notice is hereby further given that in accordance with said Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California, and after the second Monday in October, 1897, all the taxes, whether first or second installment, before delinquency thereof, or, if delinquent, together with the percentage added thereto as is above set forth, may be paid to me at my office, as aforesaid, at any time during business hours as aforesaid, and after said

SECOND MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1897.

And upon such full payment being made, full receipts for the taxes, both first and second installments, will be given in accordance with law.

Dated at Oakland, California, this 11th day of October, 1897.

JAMES B. BARBER,

Tax Collector of the county of Alameda, State of California.

Proposals for Furnishing Supplies.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of Industrial Home of Mechanical Trades for the Adult Blind will receive and open proposals and award contracts for supplying the Home for the coming six months and sixteen days, commencing December 14, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898, with the following articles: California and second quality Eastern broomcorn.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, December 14, 1897, at 7:30 P. M., at the Home, corner Thirty-sixth street and Telegraph avenue, Oakland, Cal.

Blank forms with schedules of supplies required, with conditions, etc., can be had upon application to the Superintendent, J. C. Hays, at the Home.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All bidders for furnishing supplies are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

By order of the Board of Directors,

H. R. HAVENS, Secretary.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the county of Alameda, State of California, made on the 9th day of August, 1897, in the matter of the estate of Margaret Cavanagh, deceased, the undersigned, administrator with will annexed of the said estate, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on or after the 18th day of December, 1897, at No. 479 Ninth street, Oakland, California, the office of said administrator, all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, or by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said Margaret Cavanagh at the time of her death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 12th street and the eastern line of Peralta street, running thence southerly along and with said line of Peralta street 48 feet; thence at right angles easterly 80 feet 1¾ inches; thence northerly 62 feet 8½ inches to a point on said line of 12th street and distant thereon 76 feet easterly from said line of Peralta street; thence westerly along said line of 12th street 76 feet to the point of commencement. The same being lot No. 7 and the northerly 8 feet of lot No. 6 of block 556, Oakland city.

Terms and conditions of sale—Cash in gold coin of the United States. Bids or offers for said property must be in writing, and will be received by said administrator on or after the 18th day of December, 1897, at his office, No. 479 Ninth street, Oakland, Alameda county, California. The full amount must be paid upon the confirmation of the sale by said Superior Court.

Dated Nov. 29th, 1897.

HUGH M. CAMERON,

Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Margaret Cavanagh, deceased.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the county of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of John Tregloan, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of John Tregloan, deceased, and for the issuance to Margaret O. Tregloan, John R. Tregloan and C. M. Kinne of letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court, and that Monday, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the city of Oakland, in said county of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition and proving said will, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, December 1st, 1897.

FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.

By F. D. ADAMS, Deputy Clerk.

HAVEN & HAVEN, Attorneys for Petitioners.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Items of Interest From the Suburbs Outside of Oakland.

PLEASANT SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

Personal Gossip and Notes of the Farm and Farmers.

MANY ARE PLANTING BEETS.

The Outlook for Good Crops Is of an Encouraging Nature.

ALVARADO.

(From the Haywards Journal.)

Miss Annie Kruse of Pleasanton is visiting her aunt, Mrs. F. Wiegman.

Mrs. P. Mathews, who has been so seriously ill, is recovering.

A lunch party was given by Mrs. H. H. Meyers at her beautiful new home in Alameda. Those present from here were: Mrs. F. B. Granger, Jr., Mrs. A. May, Mrs. J. A. Atkinson, Mrs. O. J. Emery, Miss Mildred Nauert, Miss Annie Ralph, Miss Ella Mathews.

A. Lee is still on the sick list.

Mrs. F. Behrman is entertaining a young lady friend from San Jose.

Victor Owen of Mt. Eden was in town Tuesday.

Miss Lottie Johnson is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. Olson.

MT. EDEN.

(From the Haywards Journal.)

Contractor John Haar will at once commence the erection of a seven-room cottage for D. Pestdorf, near Russell's Station.

The school closed Friday for the winter vacation.

Miss Alice Petermann entered Heald's Business College of San Francisco on December 1st.

The steamer Mt. Eden took a hundred tons of salt from H. L. Petermann's Salt Works this week to San Francisco for shipment to Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oregon.

The Dramatic Club is rehearsing for the drama to be produced shortly at the Wigwam.

The Oliver Salt Company is working day and night to fill orders for the table salt, on which they have built an extensive trade.

Mrs. Maria Wille, wife of John Wille, passed away December 1st. Deceased had resided in Mt. Eden for nearly half a century, and was universally loved and esteemed by all. She was 83 years 9 months and 20 days old, and a native of Bavaria, Germany. She leaves a husband and two nieces—Miss Mary Beutner and Mrs. Fred Stromberg. The funeral took place Saturday at 1 P. M., services being held in Union Church.

SAN LEANDRO.

(From the San Leandro Reporter.)

John Bresson, who has been seriously ill, is much better.

E. Isgreen has rented one of the Tompkins cottages.

J. S. Antonelli, the railroad contractor, was in town Monday.

S. Goldspring has rented the Greaves place on the lower San Lorenzo road.

J. W. Harbert has sold his pretty cottage on Hayward avenue to A. W. Randall.

Arthur Woodworth is visiting relatives here. He is now ranching near Gridley, Sutter county.

Jonas Ury has secured a position with Waldeck & Co., leather merchants of San Francisco.

Jas. Finnegan, who has been visiting in Oregon and Washington, returned home on Monday.

W. J. Landers ad family have moved to San Francisco, where they will spend the winter.

Geo. Gillespie arrived home on Sunday. He has been employed in the Cascade mountains on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific.

A letter has been received from Ike Ury. He is at the White Horse Rapids and expected to be in Dawson in a short while.

Mrs. M. Burmester is the mother of a splendid girl baby. Dr. Torney, who is in attendance, reports mother and daughter as doing well.

Wm. Taso, who is working in the Union Iron Works, met with a painful accident on Thursday. A plate of iron fell on his left foot and fractured it. Dr. Torney set the injured member.

Ernest Morehouse, the little son of Wm. Morehouse, fell off a fence on Tuesday and dislocated his shoulder blade. Dr. Torney set the bones and the little fellow is improving.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will give one of their celebrated "New England Dinners" in the room under the Masonic Hall, and next door to the "Arcade," on Friday, December 10th, from 6 to 8 P. M. Adults 25 cents, children 15 cents.

The subscription committee for the proposed cannery has been at work during the past week. The results so far have been encouraging, and the unanimity of sentiment in favor of the project is very gratifying to those who have worked so hard for its realization.

Mrs. Brower of Orchard avenue is fortunate. On Saturday afternoon while driving along the Oakland road near the Garcia place, her horse took fright at a dead horse lying in the road. He jumped right in front of an electric car that was moving at a lively rate. The car knocked the horse and shaft about fifteen feet and left the wagon with Mrs. Brower and her two children standing by the track uninjured. The horse had to be shot.

The thirty-fifth quarterly convention of Alameda County Christian Endeavor Union will be held December 10th at the Pilgrim Congregational Church, when morning and afternoon sessions will be held. A movement will be inaugurated to secure the State Convention of 1899 for Oakland.

On Monday at noon at the Catholic Church, the Rev. Father Santos united in marriage Mr. Joseph Oakes and Miss Julia Madera. Miss Rosie Madera was bridesmaid and Mr. J. Barbeiro groomsman. After a short wedding trip the happy couple returned to their pretty cottage on Dutton avenue. On Thursday night they were serenaded by the San Leandro Band, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The young couple have the best wishes of a host of friends for a happy future.

San Leandro Lodge No. 12, A. O. U. W., elected the following officers at the meeting on Monday evening: Master Workman, D. Ury; Foreman, H. Abernethy; Overseer, T. J. Gill; Guide, T. King; Inside Watchman, J. Raveks; Outside Watchman, J. Wagner; Trustee, John Brenton.

A new branch of a Portuguese Benevolent Society has been organized in this city, and on last Sunday a meeting was held in the hall adjoining Lynch's Pharmacy. The society is know as the Irmandade do Devino Espirito Santo, but instead of being organized for the purpose of celebrating Whitsunday as is its namesake, its purposes are benevolent and fraternal. It is modeled much after the U. P. E. C., and already has a membership of fifty-five. There are eleven branches already organized and it bids fair to be a popular organization among our Portuguese fellow citizens. The following are the officers: President, Antone Valencia; Secretary, M. Silva; Treasurer, V. Cardoza; Trustees, M. Rogers, Frank Rogers.

Tuesday evening next a reception will be tendered by the local camp of Woodmen to Grand Organizer C. W. Wheeler. The principal feature of the evening will, of course, be the address by the visiting gentleman, but a good musical and literary programme will be rendered.

DECOTO.

(From the Washington Press.)

Louis Decoto sprained his right leg very badly at the football game Saturday and as a consequence is compelled to stay in the house.

Harry Small is very ill with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Thorndyke entertained a number of relatives at her home Thanksgiving Day.

The Ladies' Guild will hold a bazaar and entertainment about the middle of this month, the exact date not yet being set.

The work of finishing off the inside of our church is going rapidly ahead.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Krebs of San Francisco were the guests of Mrs. E. P. Thorndyke last week.

A number of Decoto boys were out practicing football Sunday. They are preparing to reorganize the old team.

The Decoto Ladies' Guild now has nineteen members and much interest is manifested at the weekly meetings of the society.

CENTREVILLE.

(From the Washington Press.)

"The Black Mask" will be presented in the Town Hall Friday evening, December 10th, by local talent.

Mrs. Henry Crosby is confined to her home with a severe cold.

Mrs. Gregory is taking a great deal of pleasure in beautifying her garden.

The charge against Manuel Souza by G. M. Eaton, which came to trial Tuesday, was dismissed, as the testimony cleared the young man from all blame.

A social dance was given by the pupils of the High school in the Town Hall Friday evening. It was well attended, and the evening was very pleasantly spent.

Louis H. Eggars has been appointed administrator of the estate of Herman Eggers, deceased, by Judge Ogden.

The Santa Clara football eleven, which challenged any club in the State, outside of the three big clubs, to play for championship honors, failed to accept the challenge of the C. A. C.'s, which was telegraphed them, and manager Hatch, in consequence, claims the championship.

PLEASANTON.

(From the Pleasanton Times.)

H. L. Ager and his son Fred have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Hershiser.

Mrs. F. A. Cutler has gone to San Francisco, where she will remain several days.

Postmaster Carr was taken suddenly ill Saturday with chills and fever. His many friends will be pleased to learn that his sickness was of short duration.

Gilbert Rayburn and family will spend the winter in San Jose. Mr. Rayburn goes there for the benefit of his health, which has been failing for some time, due to overwork. His vineyard will be in charge of A. E. Mezza during his absence.

The railroad company is now using gas to light the evening trains on this division.

The celebrated stallion Directum arrived from the East Saturday, with its owner, Tom Green of Dougherty. The horse was driven to Dougherty, where he will be kept during the winter season.

The Bohemian Club will hold its semi-annual election of officers December 22d.

Painter Pletz and contractor Bruce put the finishing touches this week on J. L. Weilbye's new building.

Christian Amador has been appointed guardian of Antonio Amador.

The final account of Herman Detjens, as administrator of the estate of Hannah M. Beard, deceased, has been filed. It shows the receipt of $160 and expenditure of $65.86.

Mrs. Annie Campbell has been given the contract to board the race track hands during the winter season. She will establish a restaurant at the track and will commence today to feed the men.

The commissioner's sale of the Rose estate has been postponed to December 11th. A hitch occurred over the fact that the lessee of the vineyard had not finished harvesting his crop and could not be dispossessed.

Chinatown is becoming a worse nuisance and a greater disgrace to Pleasanton than ever. With the coming of winter the coolies have flocked into town until the filthy little Main street shanties are crowded with them. They are actually as thick as ants. Their abodes are in a horrible condition.

The petty thief—the nocturnal nuisance—has been creating havoc with the henroosts and unprotected woodpiles of Pleasanton. The hens of the Mendenhall, Walton and Hortenstine henroosts have disappeared at an alarming rate, and the woodpiles east of the track have melted away in a night. There are suspicions as to the culprits, but all efforts to check their raids have proven unsuccessful.

Court Alisal, Foresters of America, will nominate officers for the ensuing term at next Tuesday's meeting.

County Superintendent of Schools Garlick visited the Pleasanton school Tuesday. Mr. Garlick saw much upon which to compliment the local teachers. He says our school can hold its own with any in the county.

Thomas Ryan has concluded that beets are better than pears. He has just finished digging up a fine orchard of six-year-old pear trees, and will plant it to sugar beets next year. He says there was no money in the pear crop.

Mike Lucid, who was track walker between Niles and Pleasanton, has been transferred to a point below Los Angeles, where he has been promoted to the position of section boss. Dan Lynch succeeds him here.

Joseph Miller, brother of Mrs. R. H. Magill Jr., and formerly a compositor on the Times, died last Monday at the home of his mother in Berkeley. The cause of death was pulmonary troubles, from which he had been suffering for several years.

C. A. Bruce has been suffering for some days with a badly swollen left arm. It is supposed that it was bitten by some poisonous insect, or comes from a scratch and consequent blood poison. The arm has kept Mr. Bruce from working for several days.

A big consignment of Pleasanton tobacco was shipped from the Hahn place Wednesday to cigar manufacturers in San Francisco.

Manuel King cut a big gash across his right foot Wednesday while chopping wood in the Willows. In some way, his axe slipped and cut through his boot and into his foot, inflicting a wound about three inches long and about half an inch deep. It was dressed by Dr. Hershiser.

The many friends of J. C. Lewis, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, will be pleased to learn that he has passed the critical point and is now recovering rapidly.

Antone Alameda, dairyman at the Lilienthal ranch, got mixed up with a fractious horse yesterday and came out of the encounter with a broken leg. He was riding the animal when it threw him and fell on him, breaking his left leg about four inches above the ankle. The bone was set by Dr. Hershiser.

The Bohemian Club is about to take steps to establish permanent headquarters and carry out the object for which it was organized. The founders of the club had in view the establishing of an athletic organization, and the only practical means by which they could raise the necessary funds to equip a gymnasium was by giving social dances.

If the library proposition does not prove successful now it never will. There was a big turn-out Tuesday evening at Nevis' Pavilion to listen to the addresses by J. W. Harbourne of the Alameda Library, Joseph Rowell of the U. C. Library and E. K. Taylor, City Attorney of Alameda. The musical and literary programme, which was excellent in every respect, follows: Violin duet, A. S. MacDougall and Ed Ponce; vocal duet, Messrs. Stevens and Spencer; recitation, Rosie Kalisky; vocal solo, Miss Alice Ludwig; recitation, Miss Delia Hewitt; vocal duet, Miss Fannie Hay and Jack Stevens; vocal solo, Miss Lizzie Cale. A social dance followed.

HAYWARDS.

(From the Haywards Journal.)

Plowing is well advanced in the hills.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Owen departed Sunday for Bartlett Springs to remain a month or so.

M. P. Scott, who has been taken down with pneumonia, is somewhat improved this week.

The friends of John Bridge, who is being treated at St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, will be pleased to hear that he is improving.

Louie Behn of Castro Valley, in company with two other young men, left Monday for Nevada, where they intend to locate in the mines in that State.

Olney Spear, for a long time in the employ of the Haywards Lumber Co., has purchased a ranch near Kelseyville, Lake county, where he will follow ranching. His many friends in Haywards wish him success.

The Friday Night Club will give a sheet and pillow case party on Friday evening, December 10th. The committee in charge will have the hall nicely decorated and will spare no pains to make this party "the party of the season."

The H. Y. P. S. C. E. take pleasure in announcing a social banquet to be given in the parlors of the M. E. Church on Friday evening, December 10th. A delightful programme will be rendered and a sumptuous repast served. Entrance fee to banquet hall, 15 cents.

At the last meeting of the Haywards Trustees the clerk was instructed to notify the Haywards Electric Railway Company that they shall give a better service on both lines, that is, on the horse car line as well as the electric road. Board adjourned.

The idea of giving a Christmas entertainment by all of the local Sunday schools united has been given up. The proposed cantata, entitled "The Enchanted Castle" will, therefore, be given at the Congregational Church on Christmas eve.

The new searchlight has attracted much attention all along the route of the electric railway. It is made by the United States Searchlight Company, and is known as the Wajenhall. It is 2,000 candle power and it is the intention of the company to have them placed on all main line cars.

The Dublin road, from Anway's place to Bulmer Hill is being graveled by Roadmaster Jensen. This is a bad piece, mostly adobe, and the improvement will be greatly appreciated. The gravel comes from the McDermed place.

Mining rights have been secured on the Pringle and Peters ranches near Dublin. Rich pay dirt is reported as being struck. President Pringle of the Oakland City Council is reported as being at the head of the venture.

There will be a bazar given in the parlors of the Congregational Church on next Thursday evening, December 9th. Useful and fancy articles will be for sale, also tea, chocolate and ice cream. A dinner will be given from 12 until 2 and supper from 6 until 8. Price, 25 cents for meals. Everybody invited to attend.

G. A. Foster, an old resident of Haywards, returned home this week from the Salvation Army colony at Soledad, Monterey county. Mr. Foster reports the outlook for the colony as being first class. He has made arrangements for a ten-acre tract with house, and will return in a few days with his family. He also reports that the colony offers a good chance for an industrious, hard working family to get a start where they can secure both a home and a living.

At the meeting of the Haywards fire committee the committee of arrangements of the firemen's Thanksgiving ball made their report. The net receipts, after all expenses had been paid, amounted to $116.75, which is the largest financial success of any ball given in Haywards since the dedication of the Native Sons' hall in 1890.

The Haywards lecture bureau has secured the following well known speakers for a series of winter lectures: Prof. J. Gamble, principal of the Haywards High school, subject, "What the Puritans Have Done for Liberty;" Hon. Joseph Leggett, "Single Tax, How It Will It Affect Property Holders;" Miss Hattie Rice, "Illustrated Musical Lecture;" Rev. T. S. Wallas, pastor M. E. Church, "The Church Relation to the Social Question;" Rev. T. V. Jones, pastor of Congregational Church, subject to be announced; Prof. R. R. Lloyd of the Pacific Theological Seminary, "Daniel Webster;" G. Toyne, "Revolution—Local or Physical."

IRVINGTON.

(From the Washington Press.)

Mrs. R. Denmark is visiting her mother, Mrs. Blacow.

Rev. J. H. McCullough preached in the church Sunday morning.

N. L. Babb and Miss Maria Babb left Monday for Mendenhall Springs on a short vacation.

Nearly all the seminary girls went to their homes to spend their Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Lyman Babb and Mrs. Esther Babb left for Pacific Grove Tuesday, on pleasure bent.

R. Jury and F. W. Mowry left for Fresno Tuesday, where they will engage in the cattle business.

George Cronin was suddenly taken ill with chills and fever while out on his wagon Tuesday, and is now confined to his bed.

F. C. Turner, assistant engineer in the water works at Stockton, is on a visit to his cousin, Mrs. G. A. Babb, this week.

Mrs. M. E. Griffin, the painting teacher, will hold a reception and sale of decorated china at the residence of Mrs. A. O. Rix, Irvington, from 2 to 10 P. M., Wednesday and Thursday, December 8th and 9th.

"Dorris," the fine St. Bernard bitch belonging to Mrs. E. B. Thompson, presented her owner with thirteen fine pups last Friday. She was bred to "Roxey," the champion St. Bernard dog of the State.

The student body of Curtner Seminary will give a musical and literary entertainment in the Assembly Hall Friday evening, December 17th, to which the general public is cordially invited. An excellent programme is in preparation, and will undoubtedly prove very entertaining.

Below will be found a table showing the amount of rainfall at Irvington up to date of issue as furnished by H. Crowell: Storm, .57 inches; year, to date, 2.44 inches; last year, to date, 6.90 inches; total for last year, 19.17 inches.

A grand New Year's ball will be given in Clark's Hall, Irvington, on Friday evening, December 31, 1897, by Aqua Pura Rebekah Degree Lodge.

The Woman's Club of Washington township will meet next Tuesday, December 7th, at the home of Mrs. I. B. Haines, near Decoto. The special subject for discussion will be the life and work of Henry George. The meetings of this club are becoming very popular, and the subjects discussed are always timely and interesting. The ladies should receive all due encouragement possible in the elevating work they are engaged in.

SAN LORENZO.

(From the San Leandro Reporter.)

The public school closed Friday for the winter vacation.

The hills near the Junction are being planted with peas.

Mr. McConaghy purchased a fine span of work horses last week.

A species of cholera is prevailing amongst the hogs in this region.

William McDonald of Livermore, was visiting friends in town this week.

Joe King of Sebastopol has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Rose, this week.

Charles Zehuver, is confined to a hospital in San Francisco, suffering from typhoid fever. He is improving slowly.

Charley Vose is back at his old position at the station. He has been assistant agent at Ione for some time past.

The traction engine is still at work near Ashland. Contractor Stone is going to make a fine job of the Hayward road.

Fred Decker, who has been quite ill lately, left town this week for San Francisco, where he will be an inmate of the German Hospital.

Robert Helms of this place, who has been employed at Pleasanton, has had a hard battle with typhoid fever the past few days.

LIVERMORE.

(From the Livermore Herald.)

Mrs. Will Galway, who has been very ill, is now convalescing.

C. C. Wilder, the well known contractor is slowly improving from a recent illness.

A meeting of the Ladies League of Progress was to have been held Monday evening. In the treasury there is fourteen dollars and the ladies are desirous of turning the amount over to the book fund of the library. Mrs Fassett, the secretary, was the only member present. Another effort will be made in the near future.

Messrs. Nat and Lyman Babb accompanied by their sister, Miss Marie of Irvington, are enjoying the scenery at Mendenhall Springs. Mr. Nat Babb is one of the leading merchants and a prominent politician of Irvington.

Among the Livermore purchasers at the Salisbury sale of horses last Tuesday, were A. W. Fiedler and Ed Donahue. Mr. Fiedler secured a team of young thoroughbred mares and Mr. Donahue a sorrel colt of promise. About thirty-five thoroughbred animals were sold at prices below the average.

Mrs. Lamee, who has been dangerously ill, is improving.

Mrs. O. D. Whitney is the guest of friends in Stockton.

Thomas Owens is still very ill. His complaint is pleurisy, aggravated by rheumatism.

Ground has been broken at the Corral Hollow coal mines for the erection of a saloon, and a large general merchandise store.

When John B. Treadwell had the management of Corral Hollow, liquor was prohibited upon the premises. But John B. Treadwell's voice is no longer heard at the camp of the coal miners, and a different state of affairs exists.

We have in our midst some enterprising young ladies and gentlemen, who, with the view of improving their oratorical and conversational powers, have organized a society under the name of "The Lyceum League and Dramatic Club of Livermore." This organization held its second regular meeting and conducted its first debate on Saturday evening last, at the Livermore Union High school, at which meeting Messrs. Newton Armstrong and Will Lowenthal for the affirmative, and Miss Rose Ismert and Mr. Furbush for the negative, discussed the annexation of Hawaii. The judgment of Miss Weymouth, Mr. Lyon and Mr. Hunter, the duly appointed judges, was in favor of the affirmative. At the next meeting will be discussed the interesting subject of "Senatorial Elections" by the following persons: W. J. Connell and Miss Jessie Doty affirmative, and Mr. Mathiesen and William McDonald negative.

John Taeff, a young man in distressed circumstances, called at the home of Dan Colehan last Saturday evening during the meal hour, and asked for something to eat. His home was in San Jose, he said, and he had walked from the Southern part of the State. Taeff was invited into the house and a meal spread before him, but before he had partaken of it he fell to the floor in an unconscious condition. The good hearted Colehan people worked over his prostrate form for some time before there were any signs of returning consciousness. Dr. Bellamy was summoned, but the young fellow's improvement was rapid. When the physician arrived Taeff was sitting by a warm fire, wrapped in a blanket, and was busily engaged in getting on the outside of a wholesome spread. His sudden attack was due to exhaustion and an empty inner man. He remained at the Colehan house during the night, and the next day departed on his journey.

"Smooth as oil," exquisitely flavored, absolutely pure, never a headache in it, equally valuable as a beverage or a medicine—such is the famous old Jesse Moore Whiskey.

Turkeys! Turkeys! Turkeys!

The Samson Market will have 3,000 turkeys shipped to their markets at Oakland and Berkeley for Christmas, and they will be sold very cheap. Do not fail to see these fine fat turkeys; also a special sale of fine prime roast beef every Saturday at 8 to 12½ cents per pound. 518-520 Eleventh street, Oakland (telephone main 142), and 2112 Center street, near Shattuck avenue, East Berkeley (telephone black 361).

Frank Courant has a welcome for his friends at his new saloon on Broadway, near Seventh.

SUNDAY SERMONS.

(Continued from page 9.)

its clefts find refuge and home and heaven."

"CHRIST'S SECRET OF HAPPINESS."

Rev. Philip Graif Delivers a Masterly Sermon at the Free Baptist Church.

Last evening at the Twenty-first street Free Baptist Church the pastor, Rev. Philip Graif preached on "Christ's Secret of Happiness," and among other vital and pertinent things said:

"Amid earth's inequalities and discords, shadows and pains, Christ's sanity and calmness are a perpetual study and wonder. In the midst of cyclones of misery and strife, His heart is fixed in unruffled peace, while others rave or trickle jeremiads, he never utters a false note of either a too rosy optimism or bitter despair, but true and brave, royal and loving, sees life with clear unclouded vision and sees it, as a whole, in its eternal significance and harmony.

"Amid disjointed days and ragged edges of economic conditions, amid gospels of doubt and hells of suffering, how may our hot pulses be cooled and steadied, and our lives, however harried and maltreated, be made victoriously glad under all circumstances, bright or sad? How make a frugal meal daintier and richer than a king's dish, how make a log cabin more imperial than a marble palace, how make homespun princelier than gold lace and purple? How make hardships minister to contentment, find moil and toil a source of blessings, and then earth's dreary pilgrimage into a happy journey bound heavenward? In short, whether fortune smiles or adversity storms, in solitude or in the madding crowd, obscure or carried on the winds of a thousand trumpets of fame, how can we, always and everywhere have at our command the art of maintaining our cheer and tranquility, irrespective of outward distinctions? What was Christ's secret, that made labor a march of triumph and turned sorrow into an exquisite joy?

"To seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness is Christ's straightforward answer to the seeker of happiness. In no age perhaps in spite of its many brilliant inventions, and increase of wisdom and sensuous comforts, is life deemed a less widespread good than in our proud and cynical century. When pessimism is erected into a veritable cult and creed, it is a sign, not of advanced ideas, but too often of a glaring failure to live up to the standards of the sermon on the mount.

"Gaunt and hunger-bitter, depressed and gloomy, without iron in the blood, or nerve in the arm, or heroic victory in the life, is that man who measures happiness by selfish motives or outward conditions. The gods of gold and crown of laurel tumble from their pedestals and wither on kingly foreheads and wormwood tears fall at champagne banquets and life grows into a lust for suicide in proportion as men seek their own pleasure and glory and forget God and righteousness. Yes, at all to lose sight of Christ's ethics and philosophy, and to race in today's mad pursuit of riches or physical enjoyment, is to lay in a large stock of dull days and sleepless nights, a wreck of unstrung nerves and years of paralysis and despair.

"Under the scourge and spur of modern ambition and greed the high pressure tension converts what are the golden prizes of life into apples of Sodom, rosy-cheeked on the outer skin, but a mass of horrible soot and ashes within.

"To seek supremely and evermore the kingdom of God and His righteousness—this is the secret of that helps one to bear yokes with unwearied gladness, to keep one's garments snow-white in periods of corruption, to laugh at disaster, to transform dungeons into glimpses of the pearly-gated city, and to make even death itself a stepping stone to everlasting light and imperial enthronement.

"To serve God in the beauty and passion of holiness—this is the antidote to carking care, the cure of skepticism, the shout of conquest over the ills of time and sense.

"It is significant that Christ likened his kingdom not to the realm of art or philosophy, military science or poetry, but to the world of service—a world in which God is glorified by the ennobling and saving service of humanity. With unflinching devotedness, consecrating to others our wealth, or culture, o rinfluence, so that the needier classes may be transfigured and irradiated with a divine equity and joy—this is th ekind of evangel, this the Christ ideal, which mounts into serene and splendid peace and victory in this groping and perplexed era—this is the sweet, simple, consistent gospel which finds its best task and crown in the happiness and redemption of others. To serve God is indeed to find Christ's fundamental secret of happiness.

DR. BUSHNELL ON "THE OLD AND THE NEW."

The Pastor Speaks of the Immense Power Wielded by Modern Newspapers.

At the English Lutheran Church yesterday morning Dr. Bushnell spoke from the text, "Therefore every scribe which is instructed unto the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is an house-holder which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old."

After discussing the prophetic historical application of the seven parables in the context the clergyman said:

"This rich cluster of grapes, from Eschol belongs to the former ages, but the Messianic teaching belongs to the new dispensation. There is an insatiate demand for something new. One generation passes away and another cometh. The sun ariseth and goeth down as it did in the days of our fathers. The rivers run into the sea and yet the sea is not full. The eye is not satisfied with seeing.

"'The thing that hath been,' says Solomon, 'is that which shall be and that which is done is that which shall be done and there is no new thing under the sun.'

"History repeats itself. Today we have reached a climax. We see the new net cast into the sea, gathering in things of every kind. The parable is old, but the evidence and form of its fulfillment is new. In our seaport cities the ends of the earth have come together and every sort of social, political and religious problem seeks its final solution, in the close contact of contending forces.

"The gospel is the same wisdom and power of God unto salvation. Human nature and its vital demands are essentially the same for all ages, yet the conditions for living have changed.

"The gospel is preached to people who move about at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The time for stage-coach syllogisms has been shortened. The telegraph and printing press publish a sermon while the preacher is speaking.

"We make a fatal mistake when we forget our obligations to the press. The average newspaper makes and unmakes more pulpit influence than we think. The book of Ecclesiastics may be right as to the general principles in saying there is 'nothing new under the sun.' Steam power and electric force may be as old as the hills, but the age of the printing press came with the era of protestant reform.

"Luther stood upon the threshold when he threw his inkstand at the devil. Here we see the three stars of our modern civilization. Gutenburg, Copernicus and Luther representing the printing press, the new heavens and the new religion.

"Now fancy Gutenberg in the office of a metropolitan newspaper. Fancy Copernicus on Mt. Hamilton. Fancy the hero of the Reformation amid the glories of our civil and religious liberty in this new land which Columbus discovered when Luther was a boy.

"We are called upon to adopt the old gospel to this age of almost universal enlightenment when the millions graduate under the influence of daily papers, whose course of instruction for good or evil is more comprehensive than the curriculum of a State university."

Dr. Bushnell then illustrated these conditions by a report of the address made recently before the Nineteenth Century Club by Chauncey Depew. He asserted that the conflict between capital and labor is not the greatest problem. More than millions of money, more than even the sweat-drops of blood which the toiling masses shed in the Gethsemane of their most severe trials, we have the problem of life itself. Here the rich and poor meet together for the Lord is maker of them all.

"Men are attempting to generalize on our social problems," he continued, "so as to ignore the essential distinctions between persons and property. They depart from the old gospel valuations and take up with what Edward Bellamy terms the hallucinations of those on the top of the stage coach.

"The same letters stand for the man and his money, for woman and her worth, but we can't raise men and women to a higher order of being by adding the algebraic symbolism of their balance in bank. It is a shabby compliment to estimate a woman's worth in the matrimonial market by raising the 'W' to even the millioneth power.

"The old gospel gives us a better valuation for life. It solves the whole social problem and gives us faith in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of all mankind."

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Dille Says Politics Should Be Eschewed in City Elections.

The Rev. E. R. Dille, D. D., of the First M. E. Church, addressed the Ministerial Union Saturday evening on the "Municipal Situation." He said in part:

"Where we apply the principle of self government most directly, where the people are nearest their official servants and feel their incompetency and dishonesty most keenly, our sound business sense, our genius for self government deserts us, and we fail most signally.

"In America, municipal government is regarded as a necessary evil. It performs in a blundering, inefficient and extravagant way certain elementary functions without which the individual would be unable to live and attend to his private business. It keeps thefts and disorder within endurable bounds; it supports schools in which children can learn to do a variety of things, some useful, some useless; but its chief function is to give an army of more or less reputable politicians, generally recruited from the push, which is an organized appetite, an opportunity to live without working.

"We need a public conscience, and when I say that Oakland needs an organized public conscience, I mean that Christians should carry their religion into politics. But if our cities are ever redeemed, it is going to be through what we call politics. If the ballot box were a lung tester or a phonograph, we might reform the city by talking and praying, but as it is only a ballot box, we can only do it by voting.

"The next thing our city needs is the banishment of national issues from municipal elections. There is no reason under the shining sun why men should be elected to any municipal or county office because they are Republicans or Democrats. We might as well choose our public servants with reference to their favorite make of bicycles or the color of chrysanthemums they prefer. Our municipal offices have nothing to do with politics, or they should have nothing to do with them.

"The Christian conscience of the city has no means of expressing itself and of moulding legislation and shaping government. We need some kind of a civic league in this city whose functions shall be first, education. The problem of the social mission of the church is the problem of education. In her mission to the individual, which is her primary mission, she aims at nothing short of regeneration. But her social problem is that of educating public opinion and the popular conscience.

"The league should exercise a watchful oversight over public interests, visiting praise or blame upon our public officials as they prove themselves loyal or recreant to their trust. Abstinence from public duty on the part of Christian men, be they ministers or laymen, is not holiness, but cowardice. The nineteenth century hermit is a sneak. He is practicing self indulgence and labeling it self denial."

Miss Pauline Keppler of New York, an expert corset fitter, will be at your service at our store for the balance of the week to explain the advantages of a correctly fitting corset.

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